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South Yemen President Is Replaced By Premier; Power Struggle Seen

From Agency Dispatches

ADEN, Southern Yemen, April 21 — President Abdel Fattah Ismail of Southern Yemen, the Soviet Union's closest ally in the Arab world, resigned today for what was described officially as health reasons. He was replaced by Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed, the official Aden news agency reported.

Sources in Cairo who follow the affairs of the Marxist state said that Mr. Ismail's resignation was the result of a power struggle with Mr. Mohammed, and that although Mr. Ismail had tuberculosis, it did not interfere with his duties.

The Aden news agency said that Mr. Mohammed was elected by the central committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party to replace Mr. Ismail as chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and party secretary-general.

In recognition of his services, the central committee named Mr. Ismail chairman of the party, the agency reported. It did not specify his new duties.

The agency said that Mr. Ismail, 41, resigned because health reasons prevented him from leading the party and the state "in the required manner."

Accepts Resignation
The central committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party studied deeply and fully (Mr. Ismail's) request, and accepted his resignation," Aden radio said.

Mr. Ismail last year negotiated a 20-year friendship treaty with Moscow — a pact that has worried more conservative Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia and Yemen. He returned a few days ago from a meeting in Tripoli of the Arab States Front, which agreed on further strengthening of relations with Moscow.

Both Mr. Ismail and Mr. Mohammed are leftists and maintain close relations with the Soviet Union, but Mr. Mohammed professes good relations with Southern Yemen's immediate neighbors, particularly Saudi Arabia and Yemen, sources in Beirut said. Southern Yemen and Yemen fought a three-week war in 1979.

One Western political expert said Mr. Mohammed was considered "more flexible, more pragmatic, less doctrinaire." A former headmaster, he was an underground guerrilla fighter in the war of independence from Britain.

Southern Yemen Foreign Minister Saleh Saleh Mohammed met Arab and foreign ambassadors in Aden and told them of changes in the political leadership after Mr. Ismail's resignation, Aden radio said.

It quoted the minister as saying that the government would continue its domestic and foreign policies unchanged.

The Gulf News Agency, meanwhile, reported that Southern Yemen's communication minister arrived today in Sana'a, the capital of Yemen, carrying a message from the Southern Yemen government to that of Yemen.

The agency quoted the envoy, **Tito Worsens; Doctors See His Life in Danger**

BEGRAD, April 21 (UPI) — President Tito was reported to be in exceptionally serious condition today and doctors attending the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader said that his life was in danger.

It was the most ominous medical bulletin on his health since Feb. 14, when his doctors said he had been in critical condition the previous night but had improved. It was the first time in six weeks that Marshal Tito's condition had been described as anything other than "very serious."



Ali Nasser Mohammed



Abdel Fattah Ismail

Mahmoud Abdallah Oshaish, as saying at Sana'a airport that his visit was "within the framework of brotherly contacts between [Southern Yemen and Yemen] in the quest for achieving the peoples' aspiration in unity and progress."

Mr. Ismail was considered a pro-Moscow hardliner by Western ob-

servers when he became president in July, 1978, replacing Salim Robaya Ali, who was deposed and executed.

It was not clear how Mr. Ismail's resignation would affect Southern Yemen's close relations with the Soviet Union, or unity efforts with conservative Yemen.

The friendship and cooperation pact with the Soviet Union last October made Southern Yemen the second Arab state after Iraq to enter such a treaty. The 16-page document contains a promise by both sides to "strengthen the unbreakable friendship" between Moscow and Aden.

It states that the two countries will "continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them and in the interests of the strengthening of their defense ability."

Western observers in the Middle East linked the change to differences over Southern Yemen's relations with Saudi Arabia. Mr. Ismail's planned visit to Saudi Arabia had been viewed as an effort to repair relations between the two countries.

Political analysts in Beirut said they believed that Mr. Mohammed wanted to give greater priority to healing the Saudi-Southern Yemen rift and opposed Mr. Ismail's efforts to move Southern Yemen deeper into the Soviet camp.

The analysts said that Mr. Mohammed wants to maintain his country's strong links with the Kremlin, but thought Mr. Ismail's outspoken support for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan stood in the way of reconciliation with Arab nations.

Foreign Ministers Meet in Luxembourg

Partial EEC Support for U.S. on Iran Seen

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (UPI) — Western European foreign ministers, converging on Luxembourg for tomorrow's urgent conference on the crisis in Iran, appeared to be edging toward agreement on some measure of support for the United States.

Although it was unlikely that the ministers, representing the nine countries of the European Economic Community, would give President Carter all that he has asked — including a break in diplomatic relations with Iran and a trade embargo — they seemed to be reluctantly moving toward something more substantial than the very mild diplomatic initiative they undertook at Lisbon 10 days ago.

The most likely basis for compromise, diplomats from several countries said, was a plan brought to Luxembourg by Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. It envisions a two-stage response to the detention of American hostages in Tehran and therefore might win the support of those countries that favor immediate action as well as those which want to hold back.

"We want to act together," said the foreign minister of one of the smaller nations, "and this might enable us to do that."

According to authoritative sources, Lord Carrington will propose an immediate reduction in the size of European embassies in Tehran and of Iranian embassies in Europe, the re-imposition of visa requirements for travelers between Europe and Iran and possibly a ban on arms shipments from Europe to Iran. If there were an unsatisfactory Iranian response, under the British plan, Common Market countries would impose economic sanctions.

At the same time, the nine would tell Washington, probably privately, that they were not prepared in the foreseeable future to close their Tehran embassies or to support the United States in any military intervention.

Two key questions will be discussed tomorrow: Would a transfer of the hostages from the militants to the government constitute a satisfactory response by Iran, or would the nine demand that they actually be freed? And what would be the deadline for an answer from Tehran?

A Japanese spokesman here with Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said that Japan "would not take advantage of community measures and would not undercut them," which suggested that Japan was prepared to invoke sanctions if Europe did.

Much of the British plan became known in European capitals this weekend. But one Western diplomat said there were other elements involved which, in his words, "would make a package look tougher and thus more acceptable to Washington."

Europe Unenthusiastic
It is clear that most Western European countries are unenthusiastic about sanctions in any form. Many diplomats here fear that sanctions are likely to undercut the moderates in Tehran and increase Soviet influence in Southwest Asia.

But in the last 10 days, as the mood of crisis in the Western alliance has grown, a number of governments have concluded that they had no real choice but to signify their support of the United States.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is under pressure to act, not only from Washington, but from his opponents in this year's federal elections.

Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are believed to share the West German view, with some reservations. France, Italy and Ireland have been opposed to sanctions.

In the middle stands Britain, along with Denmark. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made public statements of robust support for Mr. Carter on Iran as well as Afghanistan. In fact, her government has its doubts about sanctions and is reluctant to give Washington all that it wants, at least now.

Should the foreign ministers fail to reach agreement tomorrow, none of the nine is likely to take unilateral action before the Common Market heads of state have their chance to discuss the problem. They are to meet next Sunday and Monday, also here in Luxembourg.



This photo is one of the first taken of the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, where more than 10,000 Cubans wanting to leave the country have sought refuge. Behind the Cuban soldiers are refugee tents in the embassy compound.

Cuba Wants Direct Talks With Costa Rica on Airlift

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 21 (AP) — Cuba wants to negotiate directly with Costa Rica over evacuation of the 10,000 Cubans wanting to leave Havana via the Peruvian Embassy, a Foreign Ministry official here said today.

The Costa Rica government sent an official request in Cuba yesterday offering permanent residence to all the would-be exiles who wanted to stay in Costa Rica, and appealing for resumption of the evacuation flights that President Fidel Castro halted on Friday. Costa Rica is expected to decide today whether to send a negotiator to Havana.

Costa Rica made its offer after Mr. Castro insisted the refugees go directly to the countries giving them asylum instead of to the Costa Rican staging point. In its offer, Costa Rica did not rule out the possibility the exiles could leave for other countries if they chose to do so.

Foreign Ministry official Carlos Aguilar said Cuba had not said resumption of the flights would be allowed. "At least they didn't say no," he said.

He quoted a Cuban communique as saying, "Costa Rica cannot utilize the flights programmed in its statement to us [yesterday] because it has no agreement with the Cuban government."

Mr. Castro did not lift the ban, but he did allow 32 of the would-be exiles to fill empty seats on an Iberia Airlines flight from Havana to Madrid.

Since most of the Cubans who crowded into the Peruvian Embassy sought refuge two weeks ago want to go to the United States and flights between Havana and Miami would be difficult to arrange, Costa Rica offered to give the refugees temporary haven until asylum could be arranged for them.

After about 700 had been flown to San Jose and half of those had been flown on to Peru, the Cuban government barred the use of Costa Rica as an intermediate stop.

In addition to Peru, which has agreed to accept 1,000, and the United States, which has said it will take up to 3,500, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Ecuador, Spain and



Barbara and Kenneth Timm appear at a Tehran press conference after she saw her son.

Mother Visits Tehran Hostage After Bani-Sadr Authorization

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 21 — Barbara Timm spent 45 minutes talking and holding hands with her hostage son Sgt. Kevin Hermening at the occupied U.S. Embassy here today and said afterward that he seemed in excellent physical and mental health.

Mrs. Timm said her son, a Marine sergeant at the embassy, was surprised and overjoyed to see her. He had been told only 20 minutes before she arrived at the embassy that she was coming to see him, she said.

She said her son, at 20 the youngest of the hostages, had gained 2 pounds during his captivity.

The visit took place after Mrs. Timm and her husband toured a Tehran cemetery where Iranians killed in last year's revolution are buried.

In a last-minute reversal, the militants barred Sgt. Hermening's stepfather, Kenneth Timm, from visiting the hostage.

The couple, from Oak Creek, Wis., won an authorization from President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr earlier today to allow their visit. His order was endorsed later by the militants in a vague communique saying "families" of the hostages now in Tehran would be allowed to visit the captives.

Relatives of three other hostages also were planning to go to Tehran this week, according to a group in Lawrence, Kan., that arranged Easter services for the captives by three U.S. clergymen.

Mrs. Timm was the first relative to be allowed to visit one of the hostages, who have seen only visiting clergymen, Iranian officials and doctors since they were taken captive Nov. 4.

"Kevin told me he is now spending his days with several other hostages, reading and playing cards. He says he's the best of the gin rummy players," Mrs. Timm said.

She said the only condition the militants had placed on the meeting, at which several guards were present, was that she should not discuss political news at all. "I had the precondition that I should not discuss politics and I said that was fine with me," she said, adding that the militants let them talk freely and at no stage interrupted the conversation.

She said she had absolutely no regrets about having come to Tehran, despite President Carter's ban on Americans traveling to Iran.

She said that a 45-minute visit with her son showed her he is in excellent health and is becoming a stronger person as the days of captivity continue.

"There was a lot of hugging, a lot of touching. There were no tears," she said. Mrs. Timm and her husband had arrived in Tehran Saturday. They won approval for the visit with her son after discussions with the militant students.

Corriere della Sera reported today in a dispatch from Tehran that two of the three U.S. diplomats held at the Iranian Foreign Ministry recently were seen jogging, under the watch of six guards, and were allowed to exchange a few words with an Italian correspondent.

Bruce Laingen, Victor Tomseth and Michael Howland have been staying in the ministry since the takeover of the U.S. Embassy.

Iran Cuts Off Oil to Japan After Dispute Over Prices

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 21 (WP) — Iran today halted oil exports to Japan, which is now considering going to the United States for help in meeting its supply needs.

Angry that Japan will not go along with a price increase, Iran's national oil company shut off shipments to one major Japanese importer and was reported preparing to cut off the others.

Japan became the second country, after Portugal, to be punished with an oil cutoff after acting in support of U.S. efforts to pressure Iran to release the U.S. Embassy hostages.

Even before confirmation of the cutoff reached Tokyo tonight, chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito said Japan would possibly ask major U.S. oil companies to sell more oil here. The government was also reportedly preparing to ask the International Energy Agency for emergency assistance.

\$2.50-a-Barrel Rise
At the government's insistence, Japanese importers last week rejected a National Iranian Oil Co. demand for a \$2.50-per-barrel price increase, and Iran promptly threatened to stop selling to Japan after Sunday.

The increase was refused primarily for economic reasons because it is out of line with world prices, the government said. But officials also said the refusal reflected a commitment to support the United States in the hostage crisis by refusing to pay high prices for Iranian oil.

Mr. Ito made the point more directly today by saying the increase was rejected to stay in accord with a December understanding that, to support the U.S. position in the crisis, oil would not be bought at inflated prices.

Iran continued to sell Japan oil through yesterday but reports reaching Tokyo said the cutoff went into effect by a government announcement in Tehran at midnight.

A spokesman for one large importer, Mitsubishi, said tonight the Iranian government company notified his firm's representatives in Tehran that no more oil would be loaded in Mitsubishi's tankers. It appeared that each Japanese company was being notified separately.

During the weekend, Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar reiterated the government's refusal to continue selling oil to Japan at existing prices and was reported to have complained that Japan had bowed to U.S. pressures.

Although the halt in supplies means Japan must find other sources, it also forces Iran to seek other customers, and Mr. Moinefar reportedly was negotiating with Eastern European countries.

If those steps are not enough, he said, Japan will consider asking major U.S. companies to sell more oil here. These firms have been cutting down on sales to Japan since last fall.

The government was also said to be preparing to request special help from member countries of the International Energy Agency. Under that organization's rules, a country becomes eligible for emergency allocations if it can show that for at least three months it is in danger of losing at least 7 percent of its imports of the previous year.

In the past, Japan has suggested the United States help by diverting part of the oil from Alaska that now is sold in the U.S. market. Ambassador Mike Mansfield has endorsed the proposal, but such a move probably would require special legislation by Congress.

Mr. Mansfield today thanked Premier Masayoshi Ohira for Japan's support and, according to Japanese newspapers, said it was "more advanced" than that from other countries whose help had been sought in the crisis.

No Doubt
Sources at the Novikov-Daume meeting said the West Germans were left in no doubt as to the threat to relations between the two countries if West Germany bows to U.S. boycott pressure.

The other warning to West Germany came from Vladimir Popov, vice president of the Moscow organization, in an interview in Moscow with the French newspaper L'Eclair.

Mr. Popov said it had taken 30 years to normalize relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany, and that President Carter's boycott pressure on Bonn displayed "a state of mind which smelled of gunpowder."

The strength of the Soviet warning, coupled with the Russians' recent pressure to have the United States expelled from the Olympic

movement, have led several Olympic leaders here to suggest that the Russians are seriously worried about a successful boycott.

"There is a definite change of attitude," said one IOC executive member. "They are very nervous."

Robert Kane, president of the United States Olympic Committee, said the USOC would strongly resist Soviet pressure to expel them from the Olympics.

100 Hurt In Clashes At Tehran University

TEHRAN, April 21 (Reuters) — More than 100 people were injured today when Muslim fundamentalists fought to drive leftist students off the campus of Tehran University.

Elsewhere, shooting between army troops and Kurdish guerrillas went into a fourth day in the Kurdish town of Saqqez after the army shelled the town overnight, Kurdish sources said.

In Tehran, about 20,000 people gathered at the university, and revolutionary guards fired into the air and launched tear-gas grenades in an effort to control fighting between stone-throwing factions.

The fighting erupted shortly before a deadline set by the ruling Revolutionary Council for political groups to close their university headquarters.

Following two days of tension, the fundamentalists, mostly nonstudents, launched an attack shortly after noon but were repelled after an hour of battling about 5,000 students. A few hours later they resumed the offensive, and shooting was heard across the city.

A nearby hospital said most of the injured it had received were only slightly hurt and were discharged, but two were in serious condition.

Most of the students resisting the attacks by the fundamentalists belonged to the Marxist People's Fedayeen Organization. The other major student grouping, the Islamic Mujahedin, allied with the Fedayeen in last year's overthrow of the shah, announced last night it would obey the Revolutionary Council's order to withdraw from the campus.

Frictionless Appeal
President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today issued a fruitless appeal by state radio for the crowds to disperse. He also insisted that political groups leave university premises by the end of the day.

Today's fighting was the latest in a series of riots at universities and colleges throughout Iran following the council's order to pull out. More than 1,000 people were reportedly injured during the weekend.

The order affected 18 groups of various political persuasions, most of whom the groups had shifted their headquarters to the universities after their town offices were closed in clashes with fundamentalists last August.

The Revolutionary Council also ordered universities to end the academic year June 5, about a month early. That was designed to allow time for the Islamization of higher education in response to a directive by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last month. The fundamentalists are apparently hoping for an immediate shutdown

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Warning on Boycott Threatens W. German Ties

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 21 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today stepped up pressure on West Germany to ignore an Olympic boycott by warning that West German athletes would seriously effect relations between the two countries.

The warning came on two fronts. In Lausanne, where the International Olympic Committee was meeting to try to stave off a boycott, the Soviet message was delivered by Ignati Novikov, president of the Moscow Olympic Committee and a Soviet deputy premier, in a private meeting with Willi Daume, president of the West German National Olympic Committee.

According to Olympic leaders, the West Germans held the balance between the success or failure of a boycott. They have been under increasing pressure, first from the United States and now from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Daume said the latest public opinion poll in West Germany showed 87 percent now favor a boycott and said that would be taken into consideration, along with official attitudes, when the West German Olympic committee votes May 15.

[Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today appealed to defiant West German Olympic athletes to consider their "duty of solidarity" toward U.S. athletes in the boycott issue, the Associated Press reported. Speaking to 100 athletes in Dortmund, Mr. Schmidt also said it was "unsovereign fiction" to claim that sports and politics have nothing to do with each other.]

"The government and parliament will make a decision this week and next week," Mr. Daume said, "and it will probably be in the form of a recommendation that we follow the United States and not go to Moscow."

The strength of the Soviet warning, coupled with the Russians' recent pressure to have the United States expelled from the Olympic

Embassy Attacks Cause Concern

U.S. Seeks to Bolster Diplomats' Security

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT) — After a number of serious attacks on U.S. embassies, the State Department has begun a program to bolster protection of U.S. diplomats abroad, Carter administration officials say.

The department is seeking \$5.3 million this fiscal year and \$35.8 million for 1981 to survey 15 posts in politically troubled regions, especially the Middle East and Central America.

"We received a very sympathetic reception this week before the congressional authorization committee," Karl Ackerman, deputy assistant secretary for security in the State Department's Bureau of Administration, said in an interview last week. "Congress is obviously very concerned about the security of our personnel overseas."

A few teams already have been dispatched to study special security

measures that might enable U.S. embassies to withstand mob assaults. Measures under consideration include stronger control of public access, installation of safe havens and escape hatches inside embassies and establishment of "burn" rooms for the destruction of classified material in the event an embassy is overrun.

Different Threat

The new security program was begun after attacks by mobs on U.S. embassies in Tehran, Islamabad, Pakistan, and in Tripoli, Libya, last year. State Department officials contend that the incidents reflect a fundamental change in the nature of the threat to U.S. personnel overseas.

"Our earlier programs were geared to preventing infiltration of embassies by terrorist groups," one official said. "Today, we seem to be confronting security threats stemming from mob violence, frequently condoned by the host government."

While officials acknowledge that no embassy can withstand an assault sanctioned or tolerated by a host government, they assert that the attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad last November demonstrated that, with strengthened defense measures, embassy personnel and information can be safeguarded.

"Our embassy in Islamabad was fairly modern," Mr. Ackerman said. "Even though it was not designed for mob assaults, our personnel were able to hold out for about six or seven hours, thanks to the building's design and public access controls instituted about four years ago."

Officials said that 117 embassy staff members had been able to escape harm by retreating into a secure vault room. Marines armed with tear gas held off attackers for several hours and, when smoke from the fire set by the mob became overwhelming, embassy employees were able to flee through anterooms and ultimately through an escape hatch on the roof. However, two U.S. soldiers were killed in the attack.

U.S. Memo Purported

TEHRAN, April 21 (UPI) — A memo purportedly published today that it claimed was a secret White House memo indicating the United States was holding consultations with the Shah even after his downfall in the midst of "American plots" against Iran.

Pars said not only where or how it got the alleged memo, but also that it was written last Aug. 6 by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and addressed to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Pars said the memo falsified the U.S. "claim that they recognized the Islamic Republic as the very outset" of the takeover by Ayatollah Khomeini in February, 1979.

In one part of the memo, Mr. Brzezinski was alleged to have told Mr. Vance to take steps aimed at "influencing developments in Iran" by taking note of the views expressed by the Shah of Iran in his recent consultations.

No Comment on Coup Report

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI) — The State Department yesterday declined to comment on a report that the administration considered a military coup in Iran to keep Ayatollah Khomeini from power.

"We have no comment on the substance of the report," said State Department spokesman David Passage. "It would not be constructive in view of the present negotiations to get the hostages released."

He was asked to comment on a report that in January, 1979, an Air Force general was sent to Tehran to investigate the possibility of organizing a military task force to back the moderate government named by the Shah.

Unesco Agrees On Mechanism For Information

PARIS, April 21 (AP) — Unesco's member governments agreed today to set up a new international mechanism, within the framework of Unesco, to help developing countries strengthen their own and communications capabilities.

The agreement, reached after politically charged negotiations at an eight-day conference on communications development, represented a tentative victory for Third World proponents of a "new world information and communication order."

It also appeared certain to add momentum and, for the first time, practical impact to the controversial media initiatives being pressed by Unesco.

Western nations and Japan, who will be expected to channel financial aid and communications know-how through the new Unesco-controlled mechanism, joined in the final "consensus" agreement.

But the United States, New Zealand and several Western European countries expressed reservations and carefully refrained from any immediate pledges of financial assistance.



Afghan rebels look down on Dougon, in Kunar province near the Pakistan border. The village, now deserted, was severely damaged last week in an attack by Soviet planes and helicopters.

Changes Are Required for Counterinsurgency

U.S. Experts Query Soviet Afghan Tactics

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT) — The Soviet Union will have to change its tactical doctrine and reinforce army and air force units in Afghanistan if pacification is to be swift and effective, according to U.S. military analysts.

Soviet tactics thus far have been more suitable for a high-intensity environment, such as Western Europe, than for counterinsurgency operations, the analysts said.

An estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers and airmen are involved in the Afghan operations, the sources said. They estimated that 85,000 of these are in Afghanistan, with 30,000 more in reserve in the Turkmen Military District north of the frontier.

Their estimate of Soviet casualties is between 1,500 and 2,000 killed since the start of the operation in the last week of December. The total casualties, killed and wounded, was put at 6,000 to 8,000, with a weekly rate of loss of 500 to 600.

Analysts say that estimates of the number of insurgents are questionable. Their cautious estimate is that about 100,000 guerrillas are operating against the Soviet forces.

The level of operations is highest in the area around Jalalabad on the main road from Kabul to the Khyber Pass and the Pakistani frontier, the analysts said, but they added that fighting was continuing throughout the country.

The Soviet forces appear to have three major objectives. The first is to seal borders with Iran and Pakistan, thus eliminating guerrilla sanctuaries. The second is to consolidate their hold on cities and towns. The third is to keep open lines of communication within the country and the two highways that run from Herat and Kandahar to the Soviet Union into Afghanistan.

The analysts doubt the Soviet troops will succeed in sealing the eastern frontier with Pakistan. The mountains astride the border are laced with thousands of trails passable only to men on foot or donkeys. To mine or patrol all these paths and the main roads is regarded as beyond the capacity of the present occupation forces.

The operations by insurgents have followed a familiar pattern. When they have stood and fought, as they did against 5,000 Russians in the Kunar Valley two weeks ago, they have been mauled by superior Soviet weaponry. But their casualties have been light when the insurgents have returned to classic hit-and-run guerrilla tactics, including ambushes of convoys, raids on isolated outposts and attacks on patrols and sentries at night.

Soviet tactics were criticized by experts on counterinsurgency operations. The Soviet Army deployed a mass of armor, armored personnel carriers and self-propelled guns, weapons whose usefulness against guerrillas is limited. The high command in Moscow, analysts believe, saw the operation as a proving ground for new weapons developed in the last five years.

The effect of Soviet tactics more suitable for a war in Europe has been to make the army roadbound. Soviet tactical doctrine eventually will evolve, the sources believe, into realistic counterinsurgency tactics. In some areas, notably around Jalalabad, the evolution has already begun with tanks and armored personnel carriers giving way to infantry and helicopter gunships.

If the necessary changes in composition of forces are made, analysts expect the Russians to depend more on large-scale sweeps by infantry supported by helicopters in battalion and multibattalion strength.

But the main Soviet force remains highly sophisticated. Among new weapons being tested are armored minelayers and advanced mine-clearers, automatic mortars and new grenade launchers. New weapons are also being tested in combat by the air force. It has used a helicopter armed with rockets, bombs, a laser range-finder and antitank guided missiles. The insurgents have no tanks. The Russians also are testing many smaller weapons, including assault rifles and machine guns.

The fighting has exposed some weaknesses in the Soviet command system. One is the tight control exercised by higher headquarters over field units down to the level of companies and battalions. Commanders of such units, an analyst said, must be given more flexibility if counterinsurgency operations are to prove effective.

New Afghan Flag

BERLIN, April 21 (AP) — Afghanistan today unveiled a new black-red-and-green national flag during a ceremony in Kabul attended by 10,000 people, the East official German news agency reported.

Sources in the Afghan capital had been speculating for months that the red flag of the Marxist Khalq Party would be replaced. The red flag had offended both devout Muslims and nationalists.

Peking Official Cites Faults in Modernization

PEKING, April 21 (UPI) — The powerful new vice premier, Zhao Ziyang, in a speech printed today, said that China's economic modernization program had produced waste, duplication and some overproduction.

Mr. Zhao's speech also said that China's moves toward a market economy based on profit-making had resulted in illegal activities such as speculation and profiteering.

The address, published in full by the People's Daily, appeared to confirm Mr. Zhao's swift rise. Mr. Zhao, a former party first secretary and governor of Sichuan province, has for many years championed a mixed economy. He was promoted to vice premier April 16 and Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping later said Mr. Zhao had been given charge of day-to-day government operations.

Mr. Zhao's speech, delivered in Sichuan March 16, was apparently his valedictory after four years as governor of China's most populous state.

China had only partially completed its economic reform in the post Mao Tse-tung era, he said. He has complained through his tenure that he is under constant surveillance and that authorities are using physical violence to make him report to police every 10 days.

Mr. Zhao shares a four-room apartment with a woman he suspects of being a KGB agent.

Russia Increases Oil, Gas Output In 1st Quarter

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP) — The Soviet Union raised oil and natural gas production in the first quarter of 1980 but fell behind on production targets for plastics, paper and cement, according to a Soviet statistics report published yesterday.

In a detailed summary of first-quarter results, the report said that oil production was 148 million tons — a 4-percent increase in production over the same period last year. It said gas production was 109 billion cubic meters, an 8-percent increase in production over the first quarter of 1979.

Overall Soviet industrial output showed a 5-percent increase, slightly ahead of the 4.5-percent rise over last year that was planned for 1980 as a whole. Industrial production in 1979 grew by 3.4 percent, the report said.

Production goals were surpassed in the first quarter for cars and trucks, tractors, farm machinery and some other products, the statistics said.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sindona Appeal to Supreme Court Fails

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — The Supreme Court today let an Italian financier Michel Sindona's attempt to recover more than \$40 million he says he lost in America's biggest bank failure.

The justices, without comment, refused to review dismissals of Sindona's suit against those he claimed defrauded him into paying more than \$4 million worth of stock in New York's Franklin National Bank soon before it went bankrupt in 1974.

Last March 27, Sindona was convicted of looting Franklin National Bank. Sindona's Supreme Court appeal was not linked to his criminal prosecution. Instead, it involved his civil suit against Lawrence Tisch, Lawton General Corp., Low's Theatres Inc., Tisch Hotels Inc., Low's Corp. and Low's Hotels Inc.

The lawsuit was dismissed after Sindona invoked his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination to avoid answering pre-trial questions put to him by lawyers for the other side.

Mugabe to Free 9,000 in Zimbabwe Prisons

SALISBURY, April 21 (UPI) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has decided to free about 9,000 convicts, including thousands of cattle rustlers, a West government official said today.

Officials said the decision reflected Mr. Mugabe's desire to put the past behind. Those being released also include Rhodesians who refused to perform military service under the former white-minority regime.

Before his amnesty move, Mugabe attended an international conference for the future of religion in the new Zimbabwe. Mr. Mugabe, who was raised a Roman Catholic, appeared uncomfortable during the outdoor service, his first since 1976. But he eventually joined in the hymn singing and gave thanks for the birth of black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Colombia Rejects Guerrillas' Bid for Truce

BOGOTA, April 21 (UPI) — Colombia's interior minister today rejected a proposal by leftist guerrillas holding 17 diplomats to call a truce and meet in Panama to solve the siege of the Dominican Embassy.

The proposal was made by the guerrillas Saturday. In a radio interview today, Interior Minister Hernan Zela said the government "cannot enter into a dialogue with subversion."

Sixteen guerrillas have been barricaded inside the Dominican Embassy for 55 days, holding 17 diplomats captive.

U.K. Minister Optimistic on Market Cut

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (Reuters) — Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today held out clear hopes of a settlement soon on his country's contribution to the Common Market budget.

Speaking to journalists after a meeting of Common Market finance ministers, Sir Geoffrey said that the way was open for an agreement on the issue at next week's Council of Ministers, and a simultaneous increase in Britain's net budget contributions.

A reduction in Britain's spending on development in Britain could cut the size of Britain's net budget contributions, Sir Geoffrey said. Without a reduction Britain will pay a net £1.3 billion to the market budget this year, making the biggest contribution. Exactly how much could be knocked off this year was up to market government leaders to agree on at their summit here April 27-28, Sir Geoffrey said.

Begin Urges U.S. to Counter Russians

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says the United States is out of range for reacting to a crisis in the Middle East and "in every region where there is a possibility of Soviet expansionism."

In a television interview taped before he left Washington last Friday in broadcast yesterday, the Israeli leader said: "If you want facilities in our country, we shall put them at your disposal. I would recommend it to the (Israeli) government."

Clash Marks Israel's 32d Independence Day

JERUSALEM, April 21 (UPI) — The worst clash between soldiers and residents of the West Bank in 13 months marked Israel's 32d independence day today and tens of thousands of Jewish settlers marched through the region to dramatize their claim to it.

Three soldiers shot and wounded two Palestinian villagers, one of the seriously, and two of the troops suffered slight injuries in Deir Yassin, south of Jerusalem, a West Bank military spokesman said. Police arrested 16 villagers. The incident was the worst of its kind in the West Bank since soldiers shot and killed two residents of Halhoul in March, 1979.

The residents attacked a small civilian truck carrying the truck-mounted soldiers as it entered the village about dawn, hurling a shower of stones. It is the belief the vehicle belonged to Bedouin vandals; the spokesman said the Bedouins who have dressed as Israeli soldiers and have terrorized Be'er Sheva and neighboring villages.

Honduran Liberals Capture Election, Vow Conciliation

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 21 (AP) — The Liberal Party promised a "government of conciliation" today after it posted a substantial and surprising victory in elections for an assembly that is to lead Honduras to democracy.

After the first nationwide elections in nine years, the Liberals are expected to have a six or seven-member majority in the 71-member constituent assembly that is to pick a provisional president, write a new constitution and set up the popular election of a president.

The campaign was free of violence. Motorcades of Liberal Party backers drove through the city last night celebrating their victory. The campaign was free of violence. Motorcades of Liberal Party backers drove through the city last night celebrating their victory.

Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia, who has been in power since 1978, is expected to remain as provisional president.

With 240 of 282 municipalities reporting, the Liberals led their traditional rivals, the Nationals, 353,418 to 297,716. The Nationals and Unity party was a distant third with 21,800.

There are 1.2 million registered voters among Honduras' 3.7 million residents.

There are no major ideological differences in the slightly left-of-center Liberal and National parties. Liberal administrations in the past have brought in such reforms as the social security labor code and agrarian reforms.

The last Liberal regime, headed by the late President Ramon Villeda Morales, was ousted in an 1963 military coup.

The coup leader, Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, was deposed by the Armed Forces Council when the government accused him of taking a bribe from the United Brands Company.

Sweden has offered to accept some of the Cubans.

Today's new refugees were coming to Madrid by Cuban plane. The new refugees said that their journey was not so easy as they had expected. They would not let us stay anything out of Cuba. A first group of 20 Cubans arrived in Madrid today.

Cuba's new president said he could not say whether he would accept the Cubans on the 24th of the month. He said that he would accept the Cubans on the 24th of the month.

The special report on International Real Estate & Regional Development will be published on April 24, 1980 instead of April 22.

Unloving City of Philadelphia Factor in Pennsylvania Primary

By Robert Shogan

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP) — This city, founded on brotherly love, has turned into an angry town, and that anger is fueling Sen. Edward Kennedy's challenge to President Carter in tomorrow's Pennsylvania primary.

The underlying cause of the resentment, which is most pervasive in Philadelphia but also is evident elsewhere in the state, is economic — the grinding pressure of inflation, budget cuts and layoffs for which many voters blame the president.

"He promised us the world, but now we're getting nothing," said Lynwood Jones, a west Philadelphia grocery clerk. Like the vast majority of Philadelphia blacks, Mr. Jones voted for Mr. Carter in the 1976 Democratic primary, but he plans to switch to Sen. Kennedy.

In the Republican primary, George Bush is waging a desperate struggle to keep his candidacy alive. His goal is to beat Ronald Reagan in the presidential preference balloting that is nonbinding on the state's 83 delegates to the party's national convention. And with a \$1-million campaign effort here, Mr. Bush

seems to be cutting into Mr. Reagan's substantial lead in the popular vote.

But whatever happens in this so-called beauty contest, Reagan strategists are confident their man will win most of the delegates, who will be chosen in a separate vote.

Drum

Most of the drama is on the Democratic side, where the Kennedy candidacy, despite its mathematical slim prospects for long-range success, has taken on vigor and force as a sort of protest movement.

Kennedy strategists, who learned to convert the politics of discontent into victory in last month's New York primary, are hoping to repeat that success here, where 185 convention delegates and considerable prestige are at stake.

A private poll taken earlier this month and released by the Carter

campaign reportedly showed Sen. Kennedy with a narrow lead.

But another statewide survey showed Sen. Kennedy trailing, and the Kennedy campaign's own canvassing indicated a tight contest with more than 25 percent undecided on the eve of the primary.

"We're in striking distance," is the most that Mike Ford, the senator's state campaign coordinator, will say.

The key to Sen. Kennedy's chances is Philadelphia, which will produce about 20 percent of the statewide Democratic vote.

Mr. Carter has never been greatly loved in Philadelphia. He lost the city in the 1976 Democratic primary, although he carried the rest of the state in a victory that paved the way to his securing his party's nomination.

Philadelphia Democrats did help Mr. Carter win Pennsylvania against Gerald Ford in the 1976 general election, but Mr. Carter has never set foot in this city as president. And his administration has conducted a series of running battles with former Mayor Frank Rizzo, which irritated Mr. Rizzo and other Philadelphia Democrats as well.

All that made it that much easier for Mr. Rizzo's successor in city hall, William Green — who happens to be a longtime Kennedy family friend — to endorse Sen. Kennedy last week, Mr. Green cited Mr. Carter's budget cuts and the worsening condition of the economy as his reasons.

No one, including Mr. Green, pretends that the mayor can deliver Philadelphia to Sen. Kennedy the way Mr. Rizzo delivered it to Washington's Sen. Henry Jackson in the 1976 primary. The once monolithic and seemingly invincible Philadelphia Democratic machine has been weakened by internal rivalries and charges of corruption.

And although Mr. Carter appears to have plenty of support among black leaders, as he has in other states, concern about his fiscal policy appears to have reached the level of street talk.

"All this balanced budget talk is bad news for people on the bot-

tom," said Mr. Jones, who turned out to watch Sen. Kennedy and his wife Joan on a walking tour of his west Philadelphia neighborhood.

Sen. Kennedy will need all the votes he can get in Philadelphia and in such areas as Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and mining and milling communities in northeastern Pennsylvania to offset Mr. Carter's anticipated strength in the rural central part of the state and in the western region, including Pittsburgh.

Baker Backs Reagan

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., April 21 (UPI) — Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee endorsed Ronald Reagan yesterday, saying he would accept the No. 2 spot on a Reagan ticket if asked.

Sen. Baker, who ended his presidential candidacy March 5, announced his endorsement at a joint appearance with the former California governor at a Reagan rally here.

Mr. Reagan also picked up the endorsement of Ohio Gov. James Rhodes, adding to what he called a "magnificent week" for his campaign — including a sweep, at a state party meeting, of all 19 of Alaska's national convention delegates.

Speedy, Wholesale Deportation Policy Questioned

U.S. Eviction of Haitian Refugees Comes Under Fire

By Ward Sinclair

MIAMI (WP) — Despite doubts about the legality of what they were doing, U.S. Immigration officials two summers ago set up a program aimed at speedy, wholesale deportation of Haitian refugees from south Florida.

Documents made public in U.S. District Court here last week suggest the Immigration and Naturalization Service knowingly ignored usual processes and decided to single out Haitian boat people for deportation.

The picture that emerges from the INS documents is one of alarm at a Haitian "invasion" of south Florida and of the creation of an assembly-line processing program to deny asylum and send the boat people home.

Attorneys for the thousands of illegal refugees here maintain they are fleeing the tyranny of Haiti's Duvalier regime and must be considered political refugees. The government insists they are economic refugees who must be returned to Haiti.

A flood of several thousand refugees in recent weeks, all arriving on small private boats or brought here by smugglers, has intensified debate over the Haitian's status in Florida. Local authorities estimate that at least 25,000 Haitians have come here illegally in the last decade, putting an increasing strain on private and public assistance programs.

The litigation has prevented INS from moving ahead with its deportation program. The refugees, meanwhile, with support from civil rights groups, are mounting a campaign to win asylum by presidential decree.

Several hundred of them marched to the INS headquarters in Miami Saturday to hear the Rev. Jesse Jackson pledge to take an asylum appeal to President Carter soon. "There is room in the United States for Cubans trying to escape from oppression; there is room for Haitians trying to escape oppression," Mr. Jackson said.

The Haitians' legal battle is being fought in the courtroom of Judge James Lawrence King, who is expected to rule on the class-action suit within several weeks. At one point during the trial, he counted the fearsome Haitian prisoners in INS processing rooms — decorated with visit-Haiti tourist posters — where tightly packed refugees were forced to stand for hours before seeing ill-trained INS examiners.

But the Justice Department and INS memos may turn out to be the crucial elements in Judge King's decision. They lay out an expulsion policy whose legality was being questioned by some INS officials.

The policy apparently was directed by former Associate Attorney General Michael Egan, who in-



Some of the 135 Haitian refugees who arrived in Miami last week in a 45-foot wooden boat wait patiently to go ashore.

U.S. Senator Said to Use Role to Enhance Wealth

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)

During the past five years Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., has used his position to influence government actions that have raised the value of his personal holdings, The New York Times said yesterday.

Sen. Cannon, said the Times, acknowledged in an interview that he has intervened with federal agencies on matters that touched on his financial affairs, but denied that he had done so for personal gain or in violation of Senate rules against the improper use of influence.

Sen. Cannon, who chairs the Commerce Committee and is a ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, could not be reached yesterday for comment on the Times report.

Citing public records in Nevada and Washington, the Times said that Sen. Cannon or his office acted in several cases where he stood to gain.

The Times said one action involved Sen. Cannon's promotion of the MX missile system, which could increase the value of an airport land development and a hotel-casino in Tonopah, Nev., controlled by a firm in which he holds an interest.

The central Nevada town is a potential operating base for the \$33 billion missile system, said the newspaper, and a large influx of workers involved in the MX project

could swell the value of Sen. Cannon's holdings.

Two years ago, said the Times, Sen. Cannon intervened with the Interior Department to speed up the designation of the Tonopah casino-hotel as a national historic site, which could produce substantial tax benefits for the corporation.

His office, the newspaper reported, intervened with the Federal Aviation Administration to speed up a lease on public land at the Tonopah airport that the firm plans to develop. And the Times reported that both Sen. Cannon and his staff lobbied the Federal Highway Administration on a Las Vegas highway project that involved locating an interchange near land held by another firm in which he holds an interest.

Sen. Cannon, reported the Times, said that he was not aware land he owned would be affected by the highway and that he had not misused his position on matters relating either to the highway or to the Tonopah area.

Questions about the senator's



Howard Cannon

finances arose in February when it was disclosed that he was under investigation by a federal grand jury in Chicago, said the Times. The grand jury is focusing on whether Sen. Cannon's attempt to acquire an interest in some Nevada land owned by the Chicago-based Teamsters union pension fund was linked to his efforts to weaken federal legislation to deregulate the trucking industry.

Pope Is Grieved By Wounding of Turkish Envoy

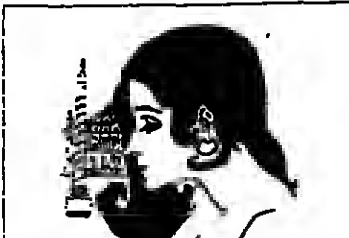
VATICAN CITY, April 21 (AP)

Pope John Paul II yesterday expressed "most deep grief" over an attack last week in which the Turkish ambassador to the Vatican, Veddi Tuerel, was shot and wounded on a Rome street. Anti-Turkish Armenians claimed responsibility.

The pope said that he was raising his voice against "these frightening expressions of modern barbarism."

Addressing a crowd of 80,000 in St. Peter's Square, the pope said: "It is not in this way that problems of human coexistence can be solved. Instead, these acts worsen such problems because they cause confusion while they hit innocent persons and originate a spiral of irrational violence. . . . [They] destroy without building and, above all, offend and humiliate man."

One of Mr. Tuerel's two bodyguards was seriously wounded in the attack last Thursday. The ambassador's own condition was not reported to be serious.



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Inflation Concern Affects U.S. Campaign

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP) — Public concern about inflation has risen sharply in the last few months and is becoming an increasing factor in the presidential campaign, according to the findings of a new survey by Washington Post.

The survey, which was conducted from April 9 through April 13, during the three-week lull in the presidential primary season, (The series of primaries resumes tomorrow in Pennsylvania.)

Nationally, 757 persons who identified themselves as Democrats in the Post's poll chose Mr. Carter over Sen. Kennedy by almost 2 to 1 — 59 percent to 30 percent. Among registered Democrats, Mr. Carter's majority was slightly higher, and among Democrats and persons who called themselves independents, it approached 2 1/2 to 1.

One question in the poll was: "Which one do you think would do best at seeing to it that your dollar buys more in a year or two than it does now — Carter or Reagan?" By 48 percent to 32 percent, those interviewed chose Mr. Reagan. The other 20 percent either thought there would be no difference between the two or voiced no opinion.

When asked who they think they will be better off financially next year, Mr. Reagan was behind, 62 to 34 percent. But, in contrast to Sen. Kennedy, among those who fear they will be worse off, Mr. Reagan edged Mr. Carter, 47 to 45 percent.

A simple cross-tabulation of the poll shows how politically ineffective inflation as an issue has been for Sen. Kennedy. Among Democrats and independents who feel they can keep ahead of inflation and will be better off next year than they are now, Mr. Carter is preferred over Sen. Kennedy, 63 to 26 percent.

Among those who feel they will be worse off — a substantially larger group and one that would be expected to be strongly influenced by a campaign that attacks inflation — Mr. Carter is preferred, 54 to 29 percent.

The result for Mr. Reagan is in sharp contrast. To begin with, he is viewed as more likely to be successful in coping with inflation than is Mr. Carter.

Inflation is clearly the most important personal concern of a great many Americans, and it has been spoken about much during the campaign. But it has played a minor role until now as a voting issue, less important than people's views of Sen. Kennedy's character, for example, and far less important than the Tehran hostage crisis.

Spokesmen for the workers say an offered hourly 15-cent (about 3 1/2 cents) pay increase is insufficient; employers say they cannot afford to offer more. The overtime ban comes a week after private-sector workers called off a similar ban that had disrupted industry for two weeks.

Washington Post Poll

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Americans Abroad Vote for Delegates

U.S. Overseas Primary Deadline Nears

PARIS, April 21 (IHT) — Both major U.S. political parties today started mailing out ballots for the election of European-based delegates to the Democratic and Republican presidential nominating conventions.

The last day for obtaining ballots and voting in the primaries is May 13 for Republicans Abroad and May 16 for Democrats Abroad (a few days earlier in some countries).

For Americans wanting to vote for delegates to one of the party nominating conventions, registration forms, ballots and other information can be obtained from both parties' offices in most European countries. U.S. embassies have the names and addresses of party chairmen in all countries.

In most European capitals, both parties are organizing rallies in early May to help get out the vote.

Ballots, information and the names of national chairmen can be obtained from either party's European chairmen. They are:

Republicans Abroad: Tom Collins, Klattweg 18, 2597 KB The Hague, Netherlands (phone: 814581).

Democrats Abroad: Anthony Hyde, 36 Lower Belgrave Street, London, W1, Britain (phone: 732 4258).

India Forces Mount Guard On Assam Oil Installations

NEW DELHI, April 21 (Reuters) — Indian security forces today guarded vital oil installations near Gauhati, capital of the northeastern state of Assam, after seizing them from pickets yesterday.

Armed contingents of the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force, with orders to shoot troublemakers, were manning all approach roads to the Narengi oil installations near Gauhati, the Press Trust of India reported.

Thousands of slogan-chanting men, women and children who tried to resume picketing were stopped five miles away, the Press Trust said.

An indefinite curfew was imposed on Narengi yesterday after the troops removed 2,500 pickets who had blockaded oil supplies from Assam to the rest of India in a student-led drive to expel 3.5 million migrant workers and their families from the state.

The students demand that all immigrants who have arrived since 1951 be deported to preserve jobs in Assam and safeguard the state's cultural identity. About 80 people have died since September in violence related to the immigrant issue.

The students said last night that they would defy the curfew unless it was lifted immediately. They also said that they would ignore a ban on picketing and stage five days of sit-in demonstrations outside government offices in Assam beginning tomorrow.

The loss of oil supplies from Assam has been costing India \$125 million a month and has gravely hurt the national economy, officials have said.

Troops and police tried to seize the oil installations on Saturday but pulled back when 300,000 demonstrators swarmed from Gauhati to Narengi.

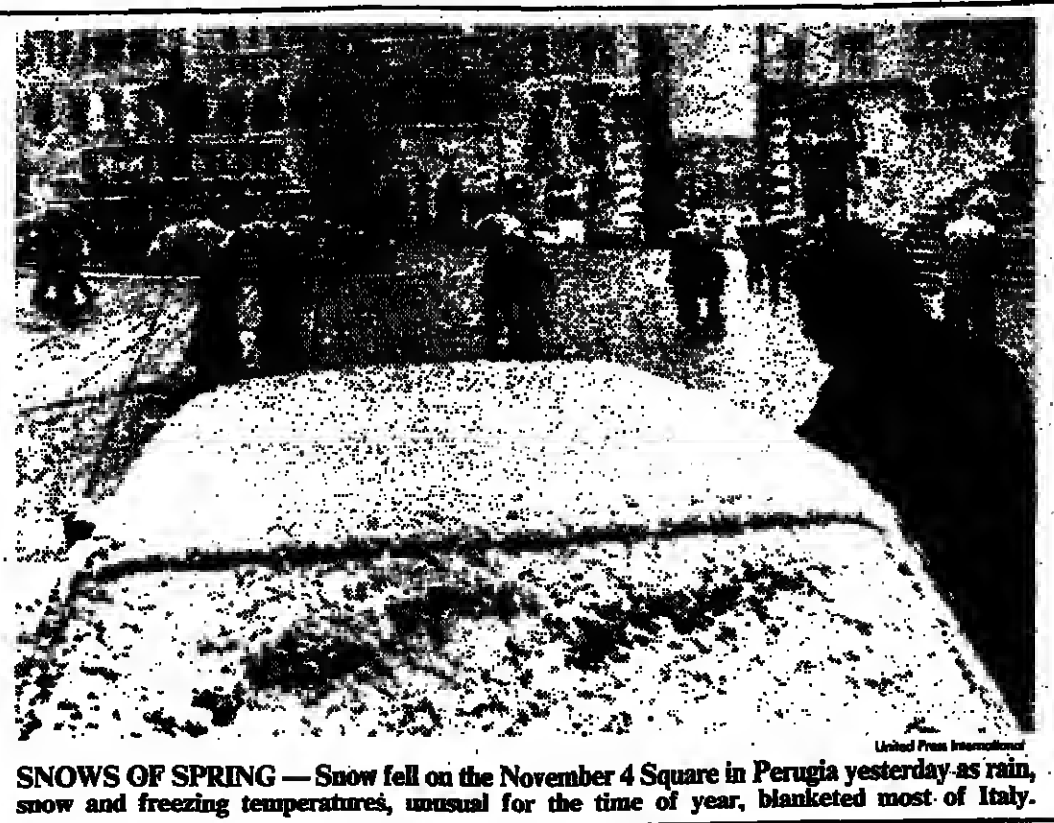
A second attempt yesterday was successful. Student leaders stopped another march from trying to breach police barricades and thousands of protesters squatted on the road to the installations.

Swedish Communists

Reject Paris Meeting

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (AP) — Leaders of the Swedish Communist Party, protesting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said yesterday they would not attend the meeting of European Communist leaders to be held in Paris later this month.

The Communist parties of Italy, Spain, Britain and the Netherlands earlier announced they would not attend the conference, which is supposed to be on "disarmament and peace." Afghanistan is not on the agenda.



SNOWS OF SPRING — Snow fell on the November 4 Square in Perugia yesterday as rain, snow and freezing temperatures, unusual for the time of year, blanketed most of Italy.

Soviet-Born Adolf Shayevich

Moscow Synagogue Receives New Rabbi

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT) — A 41-year-old Jew who left the Soviet Union more than six years ago to study at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Budapest has been installed as deputy to the rabbi of the Moscow Synagogue.

"I thank you for the honor of being accepted by you, and I pledge myself to serving you and God," said the new rabbi, Adolf Shayevich, in a ceremony at the regular Saturday morning service nine days ago.

He bowed his head as Rabbi Yakov Fishman, white-bearded and ailing, placed white raiment over his shoulders, blessed him and kissed him on the cheek. The old rabbi then presented his deputy to the congregation as a pious and learned man in whom they could place their trust.

The 200 or so elderly men who came for the service pressed forward to hear better, and about 50 women in the balcony cried "Spasibo!" or "Thank you!" These were Moscow's most devout Jews; the thousands who fill the synagogue to overflowing on Jewish holidays gather more out of nationalism than religious sentiment.

They learned in 1973 that the Soviet authorities were, surprisingly, allowing Mr. Shayevich, a native of the Jewish autonomous oblast of Birobidzhan, to go to the Budapest seminary, the last of its kind in Eastern Europe, to acquire theological training that had long been unavailable in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Fishman had served them well, although he had been a worker most of his life and had come late to the rabbinate, without the learning of some of the members of his own congregation. But he was in his 60s and had had a heart attack. What would happen when age or illness forced him to retire? Moscow's believers, like so many Jews in the Soviet Union, would be left without a rabbi. Who would respond to the evident interest in Judaism being expressed by the young?

Five weeks ago Mr. Fishman brought good news: Mr. Shayevich had completed his course in Budapest and had been ordained, the first Soviet Jew to be ordained in many years. He would be returning to Moscow and would be presented to the congregation. Two other Soviet Jews at the seminary would be returning to other cities in the future after completing their courses.

The choir of seven men led by the cantor, Solomon Kleiman, completed a part of the service, and the new rabbi, a fair man with a goatee and deep-set eyes, stepped to Mr. Fishman's side.

Cameras from the Council on Religious Affairs moved about taking pictures of the ceremony. It was against religious custom, but they had been given permission; and on one in the synagogue seemed to mind. It was a sign of the interest of Soviet leaders in preserving a record of religious tolerance.

And even though that tolerance goes hand in hand with vigorous anti-religious propaganda among the population at large, it was, for this congregation, reassuring.

Broadcasts in 33 Languages

Voice of Vatican Reaches Distant, Isolated Faithful

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, April 21 (LAT) — In the control center, a technician of Radio Vatican threw a switch and a signal of 500 kilowatts surged into the atmosphere.

Easter Mass, celebrated in St. Peter's Basilica, was on its way from Rome to Peking.

In a cellar east of the Iron Curtain, in a place where the Roman Catholic Church is outlawed, faithful lay persons gathered around a shortwave radio to follow the Mass from Rome read in their language, sharing bread consecrated secretly by a clandestine priest.

In an isolated convent in Yugoslavia, the radio was atop the altar as the nuns knelt in prayer. There is no priest there, but a traveling priest had consecrated the host a month before. And as the voice from Rome, in solemn Latin, read the Mass, the Mother Superior distributed the wafers.

Now, the Piazza del Popolo in Rome, a family switched on the FM radio as they gathered around the dinner table, and suddenly their apartment was filled with the beat of the Duke Jordan Quartet.

Just the other day, a bishop from Eastern Europe told me our broadcasts are his only source for knowing what the church is doing. Father Roberto Tucci said.

This is the world of Radio Vatican.

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This is the world of Radio Vatican.

"To Sustain Hope"

"I know from personal experience how much the voice of Vatican Radio is awaited to comfort the faith and sustain the hope of believers," Pope John Paul II commented the other day as he visited the studios of the radio service to mark its 50th year of operation. He had been a listener in Krakow, Poland.

In 33 languages for 225 hours a week, by shortwave, medium-wave and FM transmission, Radio Vatican carries the liturgy to the distant and isolated, news of the church to a congregation that is both Catholic and universal, defenses of the faith where freedom of religion is in peril, and affirmations of the social teachings on human rights, justice and peace.

Radio Vatican is capable of reaching each of the 800 million Roman Catholics in the world. It is done on a shoestring.

"Our budget is about half of the 10 percent cut in external services proposed for the BBC (British Broadcasting Corp.) this year," Father Tucci, the director general, told a group of reporters.

The best guess is that this year's budget is \$4.5 million. The result is a mix of amateurism and professionalism.

"We learn on the job," the director of one language section said.

"We have to be increasingly dependent on recruiting religious workers regardless of experience," Father Tucci acknowledged.

Not All Amateurs

For example, Father Ignazio Tchou, a Jesuit professor of economics in Taiwan, was called to head the Chinese service. Priests and nuns represent 40 percent of the staff. Others take jobs knowing they will earn less than half what they could make in state or private radio.

Not all are amateurs. The only American on the staff is Father John St. George, who was head of the communications department at Fordham University in New York and who pioneered FM stereo broadcasts there. He now directs Studio A — classical, popular and jazz music, broadcast in Rome, part of six hours of local musical programming.

Most of the Vatican radio programs heard in Rome were local transmissions of the overseas foreign language programs, until a two-hour broadcast of late-night music was added, at the personal

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Qadhafi Disciple Reported to Kill Libyans in Italy

ROME, April 21 (UPI) — Italian anti-terrorist police and intelligence services began an investigation today into evidence that a supporter of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi may be killing his opponents in Italy.

Libyan student Usaf Mas Oudha, 23, was arrested in Rome's Via Veneto immediately after the killing on Saturday night of businessman Abdul Aref Ghaili, and police said the young man confessed to the crime. Police in Padua yesterday arrested Eblal Kila, 25, and Ahmed Hamu Flamed, 29, on suspicion of involvement in the killing. The three Libyans are enrolled at the University of Perugia, police said.

Ghaili was shot in an outdoor cafe on the Via Veneto six days ago, witnesses told police that Ghaili and another Libyan acquaintance, businessman on a Rome street, demanded that he return them to Libya. Ghaili refused.

Mr. Oudha told interrogators he considered Ghaili, who ran international transport business Rome, "an enemy of the people of Libya," police said. They said evidence indicated Mr. Oudha Mr. Kila's were members of a group that acted against Qadhafi opponents.

Investigators said there also evidence linking the three arrested men to the killing of Libyan businessman Mohamed Salem Ri whose body was found in the trunk of his car in Rome on March 21



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Planners See Bright Side to Grim Scenario

Paris Transit Devises Gas Crunch Plan

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS, April 21 (NYT) — Except for scattered instances in 1973, France has been virtually free of signs of a gasoline crisis other than the staggering price at the pump, now \$3.50 a gallon for high-test.

But for the men who run the Paris Metro and buses, the threat of a serious shortage and of a resulting strain on public transportation is a nightmare that constantly haunts them, so they have worked out a plan based on a reduction of 50 percent in the capital's gasoline supply.

Not that the plan will solve the problems that such a shortage would mean, but it will serve as a guideline in planning for the years ahead.

The plan has some grim sides — subway cars and buses jammed even fuller in rush hour than now, for example — but it also sketches a new and in some ways more appealing city, in which people return from the suburbs and find better things to do than commuting.

The whole thing is based on the assumption, which may not be accurate, that gas would be rationed to 20 liters (almost five gallons) a month for each occupant of a passenger car, said a spokesman for the autonomous national agency that runs the city's subways and buses. "We are working on the assumption that we will have a 25 percent reduction of automobile circulation in the Paris region."

Slow Bus Speed

The long-term plan, based on a serious gas shortage, calls for speeding the trains even more and extending station platforms to cope with longer trains. One line a year would be updated at an estimated cost of \$75 million a line.

Buses, according to the transit

agency, are Parisians' favorite public transport, but they do not move fast enough in spite of the 65 miles of special lanes on main arteries. The average speed is under seven miles an hour; a speed of at least 10 would be needed in a serious fuel crisis, the planners say. In their scenario 300 buses would be needed almost immediately at a cost of \$50 million.

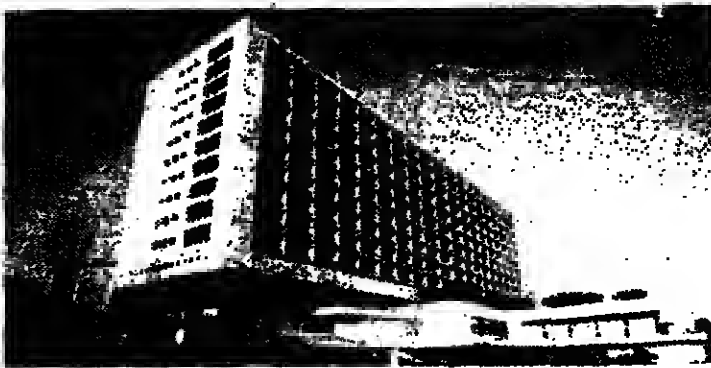
The agency foresees that the economic crisis that would follow a drastic energy curtailment might make it impossible to pay for the changes, so it would be necessary to close certain Metro stations. The system would be shut down around 10 at night — about three hours earlier than now — and most of the elevators and escalators would probably have to cease operating.

Such a crisis would probably also mean the end of a Metro tradition — first-class cars, monthly passes for which cost double those of second class (about \$16). Only 1.3 percent of monthly passes are for first class. Tandem buses already in use in larger French cities would probably appear in the capital, and the return of streetcars is possible.

"One thing is certain," a spokesman said, "in a serious energy crisis we would have conditions that would make transportation more difficult and less comfortable, particularly for suburbanites who work in Paris."

"Moving around will be difficult and expensive, and there will be a return to a more active city life," he said. "Cultural activities, sports and other leisure pastimes will be centered around one's neighbors, one's neighborhood and the city itself."

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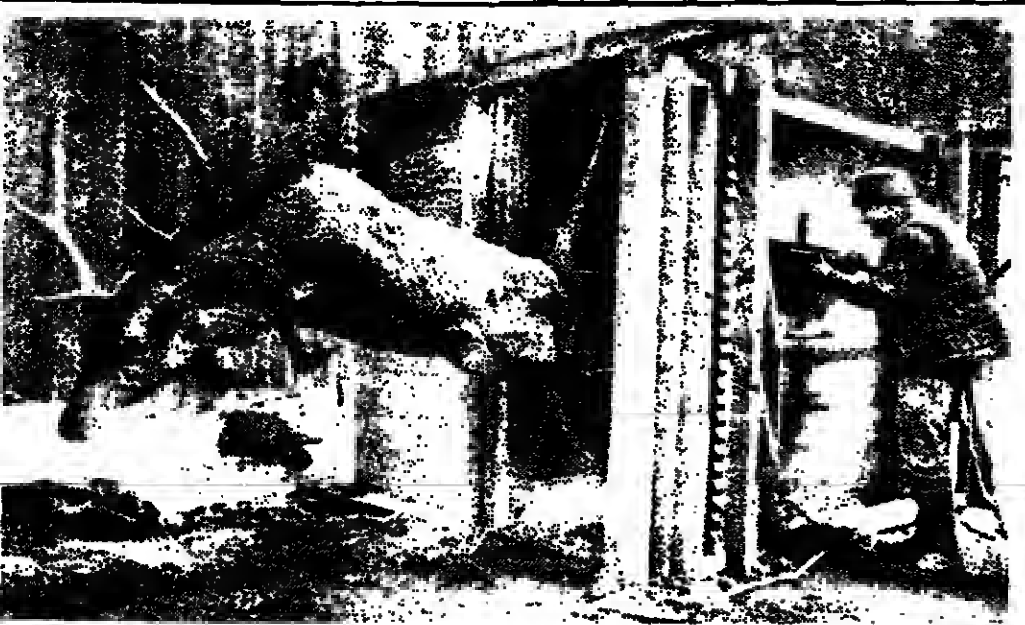
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BOUND FOR FREEDOM — After a little coaxing, a young stag bolts from a trap in West Germany's Bavarian National Park where it had been tagged and registered. Antlers are caught at the end of winter and equipped with small transmitters to study the animal's movement.

Lawsuits Over Nuclear Plant Diseases Increasing Among Workers in Britain

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON, April 21 (IHT) — John Simpson died in 1978 from cancer of the pancreas after having worked for 24 years at Britain's only nuclear reprocessing plant, Windscale. His family believes his illness was caused by exposure to radiation. In a case that will come before the courts early next year, it is claiming damages from his former employer.

Simpson's is just one in a growing list of cases that are opening up a new area of law in Britain. The suit of John Lofthouse, who is not dead but reckoned to have a good case nonetheless, is also about a year away from trial. Mr. Lofthouse, 53, who still works for British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL) at Windscale in northwestern England, claims that cataracts, for which he has undergone two operations, were induced by radiation. And four other cases of Windscale workers are in the preliminary stages.

"We're certainly optimistic about the outcome of the cases," says Ian Robertson, a lawyer acting on behalf of the union that several of the Windscale men belonged to. "We've slowly gotten to the point where BNFL is taking us seriously."

These lawsuits are important because BNFL had always claimed that any cancer or illness suffered by its workers was due to natural causes. The concession that a "clear" cancer or illness exists has been dragged from them only very slowly. The legal breakthrough came in 1977 in the case of Jonathan Troughton, who worked at Windscale handling plutonium rods and died of cancer of the bone marrow. Mr. Robertson started work on the case in 1972 when Troughton's union, the Government and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU), asked him to look into the matter.

Growing Discontent

"The GMWU had so much growing discontent," Mr. Robertson says, "that they felt they must take some test cases. The idea was to get several together for maximum impact so a judge wouldn't just think it was a one-off thing. I couldn't say whether or not we would win the cases, because we had virtually nothing to go on. But we did know that all the information we needed was locked up in the files of BNFL."

They fought a series of legal battles to get to the medical and work records of the men, and spent further time cross-checking and find-

ing experts to examine the information. Then, in 1977, just as the Troughton case was about to be heard, BNFL settled out of court for £22,500 (\$30,000), although without conceding liability. At about the same time, £8,000 was awarded to the widow of Harry King, also a Windscale worker.

Up to then, all the radiation cases had been centered on Windscale, Britain's only nuclear fuel reprocessing plant. Then in August, 1978, an event occurred at the much more sensitive Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, 50 miles west of London, which put added pressure on the country's nuclear authorities.

The top-secret weapons establishment had to be partly closed after three women working at a special laundry and nine men in the research block were found to have twice as much plutonium in their bodies as permitted by international recommendations.

Severe Report

The Ministry of Defense, which runs Aldermaston — a plant that makes nuclear bombs — invited Sir Edward Pochin, an acknowledged expert on nuclear safety, to head an independent inquiry. His report three months later was severely critical of plant procedure and building design. Since then three Aldermaston workers have died from what may have been radiation-induced diseases. The unions of the three men are deciding whether or not to sue for damages.

At Windscale last November, lawyer Robertson won his biggest victory yet. The widow of Malcolm Pattinson was awarded £67,000 — again out of court. But this time BNFL admitted liability for Pattinson's death at age 36 from leukemia. BNFL said that the case was "not a precedent" and that all future cases would be considered "on their own merits," but Mr. Robertson was understandably jubilant.

Just after the Pattinson award came word that the widow of James Connor, who had been employed at Windscale and then at a nuclear research establishment at Winfrith, Dorset, until his death from chronic myeloid leukemia, was offered £28,500 in an out-of-court settlement.

Mr. Robertson's problem has been to prove that radiation has caused his clients' illnesses. "I'm not talking about a huge Hiroshi-

ma-like exposure," he says, "but a relatively small exposure." He must show the courts that employees' exposure to radiation over a length of time led to an incidence of his clients' particular diseases that was higher than in the general population.

Such evidence is acknowledged to be extremely hard to gather, and conclusions are debatable. Mr. Robertson and the Aldermaston lawyers look to, among others, the "Mancuso data" to back up their claims. This is research from the United States that tends to show, they say, that cancer hazards are higher than previously thought at low levels of radiation. Meanwhile, other experts continue to say that there is a threshold of exposure below which radiation is harmless.

It seems clear that the door is slowly swinging open in Britain for this type of case. But all the ones that have been won so far or are being seriously considered involve workers who have died or were in some way injured. There are dozens of other known cases in which, although there has been no injury, workers have proof that they were excessively exposed to radiation. Windscale itself has documented the cases of 57 workers "contaminated" by plutonium in the last 18 years.

There are more than 60 similar cases from Aldermaston. After the August, 1978, scare, the Defense Ministry undertook to scan-test every Aldermaston worker to determine the plutonium levels in their bodies. They decided to look through the medical records of former employees to find possible candidates for examination. Workers had always been able to inspect their medical records, which include the results of regular urine tests, but few ever did until then.

This process turned up high plutonium readings to a number of workers, one of whom is Bob Cooper, a mechanic. His tests in 1978, he says, showed that his lungs contained more than 24 times the permitted maximum of plutonium.

"I've taken the Aldermaston no-injury cases and thrown them in a filing cabinet," says a London lawyer. He is not much impressed with the low-level radiation data — the Mancuso findings — except as they relate to clients who can show injury. But he has not thrown the files out. If and when his uninjured clients begin to get sick or die, then those files will surely come back out of the cabinet.

Obituaries

Robert Garst, an Ex-Editor At The New York Times

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT) — Robert E. Garst, 79, a former assistant managing editor and city editor of The New York Times, died yesterday in New York Hospital after a long illness.

He began his 42-year career at the newspaper in February, 1925. In 1938, he was appointed night city editor; in 1946, assistant night managing editor, and in 1948, city editor. In 1952, Mr. Garst moved up to assistant managing editor. In that capacity, he went to Geneva in 1955 to supervise the coverage of a four-power conference of heads of state.

He handled liaison with departments and various administrative chores for Turner Catledge, then managing editor. He also for a time organized and supervised the news flow for the international and West Coast editions of The Times, in Paris and Los Angeles. He took the title of special assistant to Mr. Catledge in January, 1967, and retired on March 1 of that year.

Mr. Garst taught copy editing at Columbia's School of Journalism from 1927 until he resigned in 1948 amid the pressures of his duties as city editor. With Theodore Bern-

German Dancer Defects to West

CANBERRA, April 21 (Reuters) — An East German dancer who disappeared shortly before her company returned to East Berlin yesterday has asked to remain in Australia, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the dancer, 20-year-old Heidi Goersch, had applied for either political asylum or to be given refugee status at a meeting with foreign affairs and immigration officials in Melbourne.

The Komische Oper company left Sydney after completing an eight-week tour of Australia.

Richard Baum

PORTLAND, Ore., April 21 (AP) — Richard Baum, 56, the principal architect of the Pacific Northwest's Far East wheat market and a leading proponent of trade with China, died yesterday of a heart attack while in Tokyo.

Mr. Baum was president of Western Wheat Associates, a division of U.S. Wheat Inc. He helped convince China to resume purchase of wheat from the Pacific Northwest after it had halted trade in 1974 because of fear of a wheat fungus. The executive director of the Port of Portland, Lloyd Anderson, said Mr. Baum "contributed a great deal to encouraging the Chinese to open trade with the United States."

Helmut Kaetner

BERLIN, April 21 (AP) — Helmut Kaetner, 72, a prominent German director, actor and playwright, died yesterday at his home in Castellina, Italy, it was announced here today.

Mr. Kaetner was widely known to the German-speaking world for his work in films and television productions. Following World War II, he directed some of the first post-Nazi era German films. His most successful film was "The Last Brigade" in 1954 starring Maria Schell, which won first prize at the Cannes Film Festival. Other films included "The Captain from Koenigsberg" and "The Water Glass."

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UPK 10150

Lifestyles

Marathon Moms Join Running Game

By Georgia Dullen

GREENWICH, Conn. (NYT) — It was one of those rainy, soggy weekends when mothers of small children fantasize about running away from home. Linda Schreiber and five small children, including 18-month-old quadruplets who are in counterpoint and show no signs of napping that day, she did more than fantasize.

She ran out the door of her brick Colonial house, down the street, away from the responsibilities of the mother business. She ran in the rain for two and a half miles that first day. Then she ran home.

Back in the house she recalls feeling "breathless and muscle-tired, but exuberant." Her husband was smiling and coping with the babies and the bottles and the diapers. It was Jim Schreiber, a lawyer whose weekends revolved around two-mile runs and tennis tournaments, who suggested that his wife, "a classic non-athlete," run around the block to ease her restlessness on that rainy Sunday.

Now almost six years later, 35-year-old Linda Schreiber runs 10 to 12 miles a day, and up to 23 miles when training for a marathon. In the 1978 New York City race, her time (2:54:33) placed her 11th in a field of more than 1,000 women.

Here in Greenwich, her small and determined figure, forever bobbing along the pavement in heat waves and snowstorms, has prompted other women to follow.

A neighbor, the famed runner James Fric, calls her "an impeccable woman." Others call her "Marathon Mom."

Which, as it happens, is the title of a book that Linda Schreiber has written with JoAnne Stang, "Marathon Mom: The Wife and Mother Running Book," which will be published this week by Houghton Mifflin. In it, Mrs. Schreiber draws on her experiences as well as those of other suburban mothers who are exercising their bodies and their "right to run."

Inventive Group

They are a highly inventive group, these running mothers, especially the ones without baby sitters. A mother of three, measured the driveway, and there she runs while the children nap. Another runs in circles around the house, ear tuned to the baby's cry. And many have taken to parking the carriage at the edge of the high school running track.

Baby sitters were less of a problem for Mrs. Schreiber, who has a live-in mother's helper, a part-time housekeeper and a husband who doesn't mind sitting while she runs. What complicated Mrs. Schreiber's running career, at least in the early years, was an attack of mother's guilt. Even though she ran only 25 minutes at first and even though the children were supervised, she felt

"constant guilt," she said, despite the fact that running was making her "a stronger, healthier, mellower wife and mother."

She certainly looked mellow the other day, sprinting across the Connecticut countryside with five small figures in multicolored running shorts and football jerseys. First came Samantha, 9 years old, who says running is "my third favorite sport." Then there were the quads — Zachary, Amanda, Danielle and Elisabeth. The quads are now 7 and minus enough teeth to bankrupt the tooth fairy.

"Oh, we know who the tooth fairy is," said Elisabeth, giving a visitor a fishy look. "It's Daddy!"

Whatever guilt Mrs. Schreiber may have felt about running away from home has long since disappeared. Her children are a happy and a lively bunch who share their parents' interest in sports. They like swimming, gymnastics, biking and football. They also like to run. Last year they ran in the Greenwich Memorial Day five-miler. Three of the quads dropped out fairly early, but Samantha and then Zachary finished in good form.

Mrs. Schreiber doesn't think mothers should run marathons — not unless they are really motivated to do so. As she says in the book: "Follow your instinct. If you should feel defensive if she doesn't care to race, having the freedom to race doesn't mean you're obliged to compete."

For the runner, of course, the marathon means pain. "Pitting yourself against pain — and over-

Political Science

30 U.S. Interns Working With MPs in Parliament

By R. W. Apple

LONDON (NYT) — "It's the best thing I ever did," Betsy Rubin said. "I'd like to do it the rest of my life." Miss Rubin is one of 30 university students who are spending their spring term, not on their American campuses, but in the neo-Gothic palace of Westminster working as interns for British members of Parliament. Most of the students are University of Rochester undergraduates, but Miss Rubin, a 20-year-old from Huntington Woods, Mich., who turned up for an interview wearing a pair of extremely unparliamentary red baseball pants, is a history and journalism student at Cornell University.

Her enthusiasm is shared by most of her fellow participants in the program, and by most of the MPs for whom they are working. "For us, it has been useful, very

much so," said MP Peter Temple-Morris, who has as his intern Karen Shangraw, 21, a student from Glen Falls, N.Y. "We are very much under-looked-after, you know. It isn't like Washington, with congressional staffs of 25 or 30 people. Without this program, I would have had no one. We are given no staff funds whatsoever." Oddly, no British university has a similar intern plan.

"It's incredible the amount of personal contact an ordinary citizen has with his MP," Miss Shangraw added. "People look on their MP as a kind of personal counselor, someone you go to as a court of last resort with a complete expectation that he will get action on your problems. In the States, they tell you to write your senator. But does anyone really expect anything to happen?"

The students, who arrived in mid-January and will leave at the end of this month, live with English families or in apartments. They each paid \$2,500 plus air fare and take two courses — one in British politics and another of their choice — under auspices of the University of London. They are bombarded with questions about American life and politics, they say. The two most frequent queries concern Kennedy and "Dallas," the American television series that is more popular in Britain than it is at home.

Sharon Farrell, a 22-year-old political science and advertising student at the University of Texas, is deeply impressed by the way British politics works. "It's fairer, basically, than anything I've ever seen," she said the other day. "You don't hear this word 'corruption' that dominates the political news from Washington and from Austin."

London Scene

The Sound of Blur in the Moonlight

By Michael Zwerin

LONDON (NYT) — The Moonlight: a jumping, beery black room behind a pub near the West Hampstead tube stop. A mod in a mohair suit, skinny-frim Frank Sinatra hat and surplus Swedish army parka holds hands with a pink-haired punk lady. In the corner, bearded hippies and Julie Christie clones circulate a joint. There's a crew cut or two, and a skinhead — known as rude boys now — in a porkpie hat.

The band is called Blur. The drummer and bass-guitarist tear into a ska-tinged rock beat at a furious reggae tempo. Leader Ted Milton is wearing a black shirt with white suspenders and negative sideburns — the strips of hair above his ears are shaved away. He distorts more than sings. When he's not singing, he attacks his alto saxophone like the most dedicated free-jazz trooper in the deepest trench on the front.

The last three decades have been put in a furiously spinning bingo hopper. Where it will stop, no one knows. Lifestyles, sartorial fads and music mutate at a dizzying pace. Until recently, skinheads and punks, mods and rockers never would have gone to the same club, except to beat each other up. Today everybody is looking for something to fuse with.

Straight Clean

This evening at the Moonlight is being produced by Factory Records, a Manchester company run by Tony Wilson, who looks clean. Straight clean, not like a bad boy who decided to look neat tonight for the hell of it. His hair is banker-length, he wears a suit and tie. He does not look like someone who is considering making his next record-jacket out of sandpaper. (Whether the sandpaper will go inside or outside, he hasn't decided.)

Wilson works as an investigative reporter for the TV series "World In Action" and once went to jail rather than reveal a source. The record company is spare-time, love-motivated. Tailoring business along non-exploitive, small-is-beautiful lines is important to him. Factory breaks even at 5,000 copies of an album. Its hottest item, by a group known as Joy Division, sold 35,000, a minuscule figure by industry standards. Wilson intends to prove that the human element is not yet dead in the record business.

Other small independent record companies have sprung up to serve the current explosion of "fusion-pop." Two-Tone, named for the style, and Rough Trade, for example, says Geoff Travis of Rough Trade: "We don't have time to deal with large chains like Woolworth's. We don't want to expand."

At the beginning of the punk wave in 1976, there was a similar atmosphere, but independents were quickly bought up by the big companies, the music co-opted and tamed. Except for a few surviving groups such as Blondie and The Boomtown Rats, punk may be considered as dead as disco. What is taking its place is not exactly clear. A hand called Junk combines jazz and punk. The Cramps play music they call "punkabilly."

You get some blacks who were originally a reggae band combining with whites who used to be a punk band and they play an up-tempo music with very raw vocals that has been described as "two-tone." Reggae is emerging to take the place of the blues as the major black influence on white pop music.

"The latest fad is ska," says Les Spaine, promotion director for Motown Records in Britain. "Reggae was simply an advancement on ska, which was the original Jamaican thing. They changed the name when the music became more sophisticated. The original ska had no rock overtones. The ska of today is actually a marriage of ska and punk with a reggae feel."

A group called The Police is today's equivalent of the Beatles' phenomenon. Spaine continues: "Who would have believed that a blonde kid could stand in front of a white rock band, sing with a Jamaican accent and go to number one on the charts? Yet Police has done it, and bloody well. I talk to deep reggae cats and they say 'great band.' Mods, rockers, blues freaks and everybody else say the same thing. Police is dominating everything right now."

Two-tone implies both musical and racial integration. The audiences are often integrated working class kids, many of them unemployed, music is priced cheap — one or two pounds for a concert ticket — and the booming single (rather than album) market is also based on stagflation realities. "Punk had the same attraction when it began," says Spaine.

"Personally I don't think most of these two-tone bands will last till September. The best ones will continue, the others will be weeded-out just like in the punk days. The next wave will be groups like Dexter's Midnight Runners and the Q-Tips, who are doing a lot of Otis Redding, Four Tops and Junior Walker 60s, R and B-type stuff, with saxophones and brass behind the vocals. Disco was built on this music. But disco made everything really stale. Now it's getting back to good old rock that 'kicks ass,' as they say."

"I think the current situation is extremely healthy. It used to be that if it wasn't the thing happening, it wouldn't sell. Now everything is happening at once."

Nostalgia

1931 Book of Manners Revived by Debrett's

By Robert Musel

LONDON (UPI) — Suppose your husband suggests you invite the woman he nearly married to your home as one of the guests at luncheon? Obviously you want to be a gracious hostess. Obviously, But you want to turn her green with envy as well, don't you?

But how? A newly published book takes care of that situation and others equally unlikely to be everyday occurrences, such as what to serve the prime minister if she drops in with little warning. Or how to give a guest you don't particularly care for an afternoon of indignation.

Debrett's, better known for publishing its guide to the peerage, has now revived "The Perfect Hostess," one of the pioneer books of etiquette, nearly 50 years after it first appeared.

It has aged well, for its thesaurus of ideas of supplying menus for specific eventualities turned out to be so timeless that Debrett's figured a completely new book wouldn't be any more ingenious and would certainly be less nostalgic.

Why, for example, rack one's brains on what to serve if your aunt visits the dentist and decides to spend the night in town? Rose Heaton, who wrote the book and postulates this possibility, says one should send auntie, presumably recovering in bed, a tray of cream of chicken soup, mousse of sole, asparagus, if in season, and orange jelly flavored with sherry.

"She will appreciate a glass of champagne if funds run to it," adds Mrs. Heaton from the vantage point of 1931.

But to return to your husband's old flame, Mrs. Heaton lists an "order of procedure." If you don't have a maid, hire one (or the day. Polish the brass and silver, order flowers,

scatter a few interesting magazines and a volume of Proust — complete with paper cutter — prominently on the table. Prop numerous invitations on the mantelpiece and dress the children in new clothes.

Before lunch, serve dry martinis. Then creamed lobster soup, fried chicken à la Marengo, mervelle aux marrons, cheese wafers and coffee. The implication is that, realizing she is outmatched, the former rival will probably decline the next invitation, if any.

Never try to make Americans feel at home, advises Mrs. Heaton. If they wanted to feel at home they would have stayed in their own country, so be British. She assumes one is entertaining guests from Ohio and recommends a breakfast of porridge, bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade and jam. For British guests simply add to this sausages, grilled kidneys, and cold grouse.

For the lady you don't like, Mrs. Heaton concocts this lunch: oysters, curry and rice, globe artichokes with cheese sauce, cherry tart, cheese straws, peaches and muscatel, followed by Turkish coffee.

For another turn of the screw, leave the pits in the cherries.

Dinner for the Prime Minister

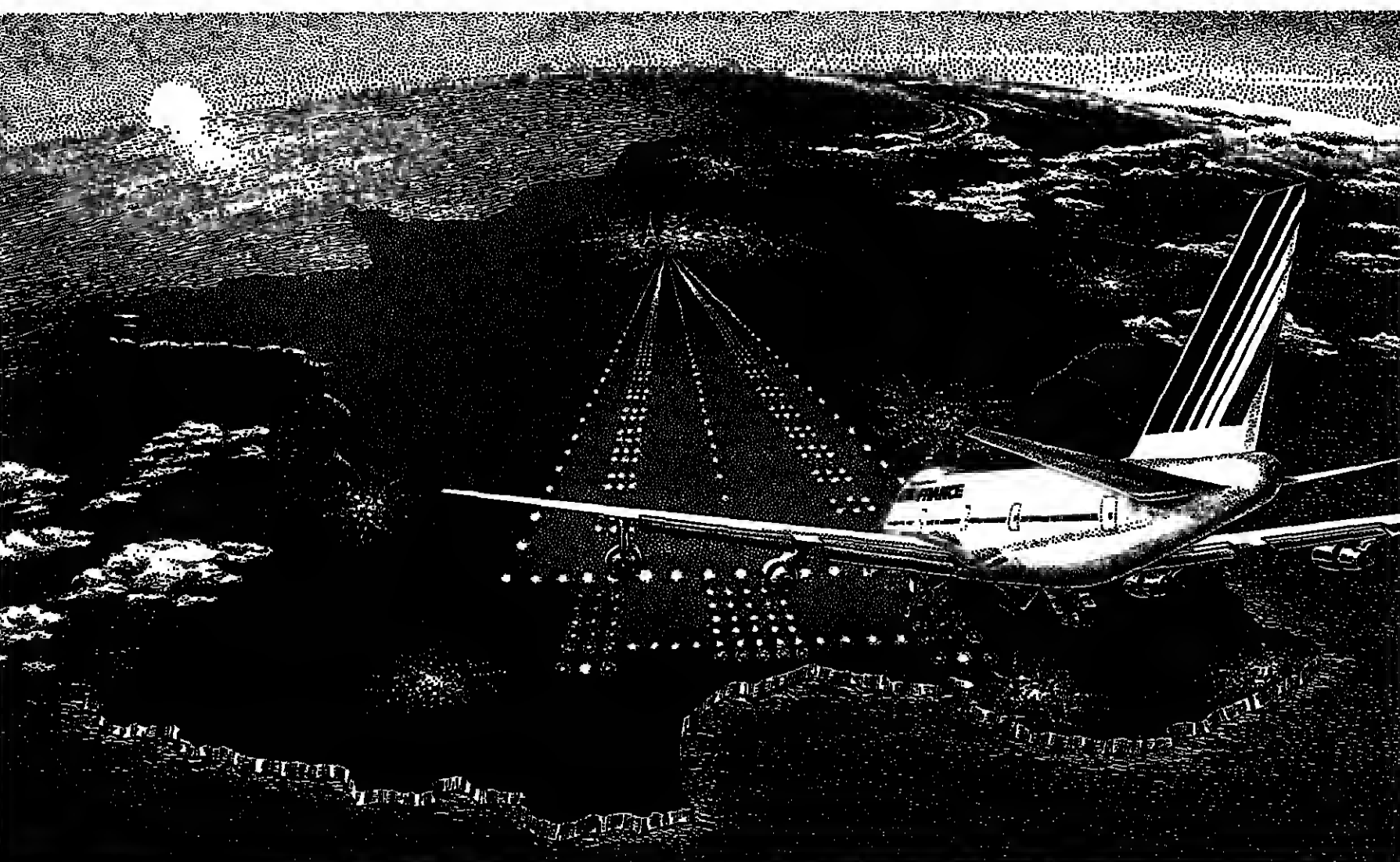
The quick dinner for the prime minister should be light and digestible. Clear soup, chicken in casserole, fruit salad, cheese, biscuits and coffee. This constituted spartan fare in those pre-diet conscious days.

But if the boss turns up, said Mrs. Heaton, lay it out:

Julienne soup, fried sole with sauce tartare, porthouse steak,

Don't, cautioned Mrs. Heaton, serve him gravy soup, stewed rabbit, cold stuffed eggs or tepid coffee.

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International Restaurant Guide

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LE CONGRES Porte Marlot, 80 Ave. de la Gde-Armée, 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice menu. Sea food. Air-conditioned.

GOLDENBERG JO 7, des Rues, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastries, salads, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrace of fresh fish.

MOISSON DU CIEL 1 rue Chateaubault (Boulevard) 272.27.55. Closed Monday. Vietnamese specialties. Menu Fr. 48 net & "à la carte".

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PARIS - LEFT BANK

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List of Festivals — Part 4

PARIS (IHT) — Following is the fourth part of a listing of 1980 European music and arts festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. The listing will be continued next Tuesday.

Wiesbaden (April 30-May 31): Noted for opera from East Europe, which this year plays the Faust Works of Warsaw (with Verdi's "Fiducia," Montezuma's "Halka," and Verdi's "The Devils of Loudon"), the German National Opera of Ljubljana Verdi's "Otello," Gounod's "Faust," the French National Theater of Brno, works of Janacek and Cikker, and the Komische Oper of East Berlin (with Brodsky and Weill's "Mahagonny" and Puccini's "Turk in China"). This home theater offers Beethoven's "Fidelio," among other operas, and spoken theater and concert round out the program. (International May Festival, Westisches Staatstheater, Postfach 3247, D-6300 Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

Schneitzingen (May 1-26): Two 18th-century operas, Paul Wranitzky's "Oberon," Philip de Witte's "Die Schone Jephtha," and the world premieres by Stockhausen, Hans Koenen, Wozniak and van Baren. Performances include violinists Paul Zukofsky, Gidon Kremer and Salvatore Accardo; pianists Ursula Oppens, Alfons and Alex Konarsky, Friedrich Gulda, Maurizio Pollini and Peter Serkin, and the Ljubljana Quartet. (Kulturamt der Stadt Bonn, 2 Kurfurststrasse, D-5300 Bonn 2, West Germany.)

Worms (May 25-June 7): The Beethoven Festival's first cycle is devoted to chamber music, with Beethoven the centerpiece but also world premieres by Stockhausen, Hans Koenen, Wozniak and van Baren. Performances include violinists Paul Zukofsky, Gidon Kremer and Salvatore Accardo; pianists Ursula Oppens, Alfons and Alex Konarsky, Friedrich Gulda, Maurizio Pollini and Peter Serkin, and the Ljubljana Quartet. (Kulturamt der Stadt Bonn, 2 Kurfurststrasse, D-5300 Bonn 2, West Germany.)

Worms Mozart Festival (June 11-28): The Municipal Theater does "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" and visitors for the concert program include the Frankfurt Radio, Prague Chamber and Hamburg Symphony orchestras; the Hamburg Mozart Orchestra and Chorus; and the Gewandhaus and Koecken Quartet. (Mozart-Fest, Haus

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the excavation of some Swiss foods whose quotes are based on latest prices. The following mensural symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

Closing Prices, April 18, 1980

quotes cents unless marked \$

285	Bark Boat	\$22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
287	Can-Cant	\$12 1/2	13	12 1/2
308	Can Bath	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
128	Dam TzA	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
295	MatBk CoA	\$10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
172	Power Co	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
242	Royal Bk	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
25	Steinberg A	\$20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
338	Zellers	\$ 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

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100	National Union
806	Mitsubishi Corp.
473	Mitsubishi Elec
415	Saitoh Co.

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de	461	Shore	
	167	Sony Corp.	
on Air L.	232	Sony Radio Marit.	
Sci. El. Eng.	582	Sunbeam Chem.	

301	Fallin
352	Tekra Martin
360	Terry
361	Tucker

INDEX: 45.72; PREVIOUS: 44.99
NEW INDEX: 45.84; PREVIOUS: 45.71

European Gold Market

20	572.91	520.59	-15
21 (12.54.30)	571.88	524.04	-7

Official morning and afternoon findings

the
5 dollars per piece.

Gold Options (continued)

7-17	7-18	7-19	7-20	7-21	7-22	7-23	7-24	7-25	7-26	7-27	7-28	7-29	7-30	7-31	7-32	7-33	7-34	7-35	7-36	7-37	7-38	7-39	7-40	7-41	7-42	7-43	7-44	7-45	7-46	7-47	7-48	7-49	7-50	7-51	7-52	7-53	7-54	7-55	7-56	7-57	7-58	7-59	7-60	7-61	7-62	7-63	7-64	7-65	7-66	7-67	7-68	7-69	7-70	7-71	7-72	7-73	7-74	7-75	7-76	7-77	7-78	7-79	7-80	7-81	7-82	7-83	7-84	7-85	7-86	7-87	7-88	7-89	7-90	7-91	7-92	7-93	7-94	7-95	7-96	7-97	7-98	7-99	7-100
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Exxon, Mobil Agree to Saudi Projects

BAHRAIN, April 21 (Reuters) — The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corp. has reached agreement with a unit of Exxon to build a \$2-billion plant capable of producing 260,000 metric tons of low-density polyethylene annually, the Saudi press agency said.

The plant, to be located at Jubail in eastern Saudi Arabia, is expected to begin production by the end of 1984.

Separately, a spokesman for Mobil announced that it had signed an agreement with Saudi over the weekend to jointly develop a \$1.7-billion petrochemical complex at Yanbu on the Red Sea coast. The plant, which industrial sources said will have an annual capacity of 450,000 tons of ethylene when it starts up in the mid-1980s, will make ethylene products for use in the manufacture of plastic film, bottles and polyester fibers for sale in Saudi Arabia and abroad.

Air New Zealand to Buy 6 Boeing Jets

WELLINGTON, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Air New Zealand will buy five Boeing 747s and one Boeing 727, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced after a Cabinet meeting today.

The purchases will totally replace the present DC-10 fleet over the next four to five years, with the first plane due for delivery in 1981. Mr. Muldoon said the total purchase, including a flight simulator, will amount to about \$150 million.

The 727 will be used on the Pacific service and the 747s on world routes, including links with the United States and Japan. Mr. Muldoon added that no decision had been made on whether the planes would be equipped with General Electric or Rolls Royce engines, as loan agreement terms had not yet been finalized.

Barclays Subsidiary to Buy Aetna Unit

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — A subsidiary of Barclays Bank has agreed to buy Aetna Business Credit for about \$165 million, the companies announced.

Aetna Business, a unit of Aetna Life & Casualty, is a commercial finance company with assets of \$785 million and a 1979 net income of \$10.9 million. The Barclays unit, which has assets of about \$880 million, is engaged primarily in consumer finance.

A spokesman for Barclays Bank, the British bank's unit, said the acquisition will "complement, rather than duplicate, our consumer business." Aetna said negotiations for the sale began in September. The transaction must be approved by the boards of both companies and by the Federal Reserve Board.

MAN to Deliver 600 Buses to Iraq

MUNICH, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) announced today that it has received orders for a total of 600 double-decker buses for the city of Baghdad. The value of the contract is 165 million Deutsche marks, up from a 110-million-DM order for 400 buses that was announced in August.

The firm simultaneously announced two other contracts: a 100-million-DM contract for 210 buses for Seattle, where 150 MAN buses are already in operation, and a 6.5-million-DM order for 60 buses and 20 chassis for Auckland, New Zealand.

Philips' Discovision to Swap Licenses

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — NV Philips of the Netherlands, North American Philips and U.S. Philips announce that a cross-license agreement has been entered into with Discovision Associates, a joint venture of IBM and MCA, providing for the exchange of patent licenses relating to optical information systems. The systems covered include video discs and videodisc players.

North American Philips, through its subsidiary Magnavox Consumer Electronics, is currently marketing Magnavision optical videodisc players in several U.S. regions. MCA Discovision markets discs in the same areas.

UAL Denies It Plans Sale of Plaza Hotel

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Western International Hotels, a unit of UAL Inc., denies a report that it is negotiating with Arab investors to sell the Plaza Hotel in New York.

Midwest Report, a newsletter, reported that the group that bought the Dorchester Hotel in London in 1978 was interested in purchasing the New York hotel for about \$100 million.

John Schneider, senior vice president of Western International, said the company receives many inquiries but is not negotiating to sell the Plaza.

Money-Supply Lag Points To Slide in Interest Rates

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Even as the prime rate recedes to 19 1/2 percent, money-market analysts are watching sharp slowing in the growth of the U.S. money supply that could lead to a steeper decline in interest rates.

Evidence is increasing that the Federal Reserve is achieving its goal of slowing money-supply growth, as part of its struggle against inflation. In the last 13 weeks the basic money supply, M-1A, has grown at an annual rate of 1.3 percent, well below the Fed's target growth rate of 3 1/2 to 6 percent for the year. In the past year the money supply has grown at a rate of 6 percent.

Figures released Friday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed that M-1A fell \$1.7 billion in the week ended April 9 to a seasonally adjusted average of \$372.7 billion. This surprised many analysts who had expected the money supply to bulge as the Treasury paid out tax refunds.

Interest rates plunged Friday in the country's money markets. The latest 13-week Treasury bill closed at 12.85 percent bid in secondary, or resale, trading on some dealers' quotation sheets, down from 13.52 percent Thursday. The companion 26-week bill closed at 12.10 percent bid down from 12.72 percent.

Leeway for Fed
Other figures released by the Fed showed that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the major banks fell \$78 billion in the week ended April 9. That compared with a gain of \$1.4 billion the previous week, and brought the total to \$157.5 billion.

Many analysts believe that the sluggish growth and the economic slowdown could give the Fed more leeway in its anti-inflation fight. Slower money-supply growth "suggests interest rates will continue to move lower and inflationary expectations will become more moderate," said Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist at Bear, Stearns & Co. in New York.

Others maintain it is too soon for the Fed to soften its tight credit policy. "It would be entirely premature for the Fed to consider easing credit, with the dollar under pressure and no prospect of any near-term abatement of inflation," said Donald Maude, research chief at Merrill Lynch Government Securities.

Major banks across the country lowered their prime rates Friday to 19 1/2 percent from 20 percent. Analysts said the move reflected lower costs that banks are encountering in raising funds in the open market for lending and investment. They predict a further decline in the prime rate.

John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover, said he expects the prime rate to sink to about 14 percent by the end of the year. "There are going to be ups and downs, but the general trend will definitely be down through early 1981," he said after the company's annual meeting.

Algerian Oil Riches Seep Away

By Paul Lewis

HASSI MESSAOUD, Algeria (NYT) — Algeria, like several other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is in danger of repeating the mistakes Spain made in the 16th century, when gold and silver from the Americas was squandered instead of being invested for lasting prosperity.

More than half the known reserves of oil and much of the natural gas under the Algerian desert have been pumped up, sold and burned, netting billions of dollars to the government. Now the leaders are forced to acknowledge that much of the money has been wasted on ill-considered projects in the 18 years since Algeria wrested independence.

"We know our investment priorities were wrong," says Abdelcader Naas, director of fields here that produce premium-grade low-sulfur oil. "But now we're trying to do better with the 15 or 20 years of revenue we've still got left."

The tragedy of Algeria's wasted petrodollars is aptly illustrated in the tiny marketplace of Hassi Messaoud, where a used foreign television set retails at half as much again as Algerian-made sets. "It's French and it works better," said the store owner. The mistake that Algeria's leaders now concede was to pour the country's oil and gas revenues into a program of heavy industry.

Big Industrial Investment

International Telephone & Telegraph was hired to build a big electronics plant at Sidi Abbes. Steel plants were erected along the coast at Annaba and Skikda. At Tlemcen, Algeria set up a telephone-equipment factory. Constantine became the center of tractor and machine-tool production, and Medea the center for pumps and valves.

More than a million French settlers were sent packing. Their estates in the northern hills were broken up or turned into cooperatives. The French language and culture were condemned to slow death by a policy of "Arabization."

The cost proved high. The state industries are uncompetitive and absorb an increasing amount of the oil and gas earnings. The government's foreign debt exceeds \$15 billion. Agriculture has collapsed, forcing the country to spend \$1 billion to import food last year.

Now, President Bendjedid Chadli, a bluff, conservative-minded former army officer, is pushing through a shift in economic priorities. Algerian officials confidently assert that the new five-year economic plan due to appear soon will emphasize agriculture and the development of light industry at the expense of the larger, more prestigious industrial projects favored in the past. "Feeding ourselves and making things we can hope to export" must be the absolute priorities now, an official stressed.

Belaid Abdesslem, the leader most closely associated with the stress on industry, has been removed from the Cabinet. His combined Ministry of Industry and Energy, which allowed him to raise and spend oil revenues, has been split into ministries of energy, heavy industry and light industry.

"Our aim is to hold oil production steady around the present level of 57 million tons a year, with only small variations to ensure that individual wells produce at optimal levels," said Nazim Zouieche, a director of Sonatrach, the state oil and gas company. Natural gas exports are scheduled to soar in coming years from 13 billion cubic feet a year to 60 or 80 billion.

Algeria is set on sharply increasing natural gas prices and is renegotiating contracts with the United States and European customers.

At first Algeria tried to charge its oil clients an "exploration premium" of \$3 a barrel, lifting the real price of its crude beyond \$38 a barrel; the customers could charge the premium against the cost of local exploration. The weakening market has made this more difficult, diplomats say. But Mr. Zouieche said Sonatrach would soon be announcing exploration contracts with its principal clients that he hopes will lead to a substantial increase in oil and gas reserves and huge revenues to back its attempt to turn natural riches into a solid industrial future.

Talks on Gas Pricing

ALGIERS, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Experts from Algeria, Indonesia, Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates reached a consensus during the weekend on pricing policies for natural gas, the Algerian news agency said today. Without disclosing the recommendations, it said they are to be submitted to a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries scheduled in Algiers in June.

First-Quarter Reports Imminent

Big Profits Expected for U.S. Oil Firms

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — This week, major U.S. oil companies will report spectacular first-quarter profits. Exxon, Mobil and Texaco should lead the pack with profits exceeding \$1 billion.

Petroleum analysts predict that profits of big international oil concerns generally will be 75 percent to 100 percent above a year earlier. Companies whose operations are mostly within the United States should also report strong earnings. Analysts predict profit gains for them of between 25 percent and 50 percent.

Yet the first-quarter financial performance of the country's largest oil companies is unlikely to match that of the third quarter last year, when huge surges in oil earnings — well over 100 percent in many cases — drew congressional wrath. A windfall profits tax on oil revenue has been passed. It is less likely that an outcry will come from Washington this time.

In the first quarter almost every U.S. oil concern benefited from higher crude-oil and natural-gas prices. In addition, refiners earned more from refining operations. The price of gasoline, which accounts for nearly half of each barrel of oil sold in the United States, increased about 25 percent to an average of about \$1.25 a gallon in March. Refining profits overseas also continued to be high, particularly in European markets.

A leading petroleum analyst says that Exxon, Texaco and Standard Oil of California each gained about \$250 million in earnings because, as the major partners in the Arabian American Oil Co., they had access to lower-cost Saudi crude. Mobil, which owns a smaller share, is believed to have gained about half that amount. "We estimate that the Aramco advantage in the first quarter of 1980 is higher than ever, almost \$4.45 a barrel, compared to about \$5 cents in the first quarter of 1979 and about \$2.80 in the fourth quarter of last year," he said.

Earlier in New York, Grand Met said it had launched its \$50-per-share offer for Liggett after obtaining approval from North Carolina and South Carolina authorities. The firm, which already owns 9.5 percent of Liggett, said that the South Carolina securities commissioner had issued an order advancing the time at which the offer could be made to April 18.

A judge in North Carolina ruled that federal law requiring that an offer begin five days after it is announced takes precedence over a state law requiring a 30-day wait, the company said.

Market Closed

The Zurich stock market was closed Monday, and banks closed early for a local holiday.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 21, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
American Express	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
Barclays (at)	3.771	4.4775	106.825	47.192	0.23212	—	4.525	117.225	35.175
Deutsche Bank	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
London (at)	3.771	4.4775	106.825	47.192	0.23212	—	4.525	117.225	35.175
Midland	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
New York	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
Paribas	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
Parsons	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
Swiss Bank	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
Union Bank	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34
Wells Fargo	3.8045	4.53	107.38	47.275	0.2327	—	4.53	117.495	35.34

\$ = Swiss franc; £ = British pound; D.M. = Deutsche mark; F.P. = French franc; Y.F. = Japanese yen; Sw. = Swiss franc; S.F. = Swiss franc; S.P. = Swiss franc; D.K. = Deutsche mark.

1st Commercial Bank, Ltd. Amounts needed to buy one pound, 100 units of 100, (x) Units of 1000.

6 European Auto Giants Join Forces in Research

PARIS, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Six major European car manufacturers have signed a long-term agreement for joint research in the automotive field, a communiqué from Renault said today, confirming an earlier report.

The state-owned French company said it is to join forces with Peugeot-Citroën of France, B.L. of Britain, Volkswagenwerk of West Germany, Fiat of Italy and Volvo of Sweden in prevent duplication in research efforts and investments.

Industry sources described the pact as an attempt of the European automakers to consolidate and maintain some of their technological advances in the face of mounting Japanese and U.S. pressure in Europe and third markets.

These sources do not exclude the possibility of the agreement leading to the joint production of certain auto components. They maintain, however, that joint research will not prevent continuation of competition among members of the group.

The sources could not explain the absence of West Germany's Daimler-Benz from the new pact.

Renault said that "groups of specialists are now at work to identify specific programs in the most critical scientific disciplines where co-operative research could lead more efficiently to knowledge of benefit to all members."

Joint Research Committee

Research programs of the six members of the pact are to be controlled by a joint research committee. The panel initially will have to determine the choice of likely areas for joint research, the share of the financial costs for work undertaken outside their own research centers, and the sharing of work on projects carried out by participants themselves, the industry sources said.

The Renault communiqué listed possible fields of joint research as physics, chemistry and mathematical modeling applied to combustion, heat transfer, aerodynamics, the behavior of new materials, surface science and quality control.

While product development is excluded specifically from the agreement, it is hoped that all company products will benefit from the increased knowledge of the basic phenomena that govern vehicle operation.

also predicted a re-emergence of protectionism in the auto industry. The sources note that the Japanese threat, backed by high productivity at home, is more pressing than that of the United States, where automakers are having problems shifting production to smaller, energy-saving models, and are seeing a sharp contraction of the domestic market.

The European Commission is being notified of the agreement, Renault said.

Industry sources point out that the idea of European cooperation was urged repeatedly by Giovanni Agnelli, head of Fiat, to thwart the double threat of Japanese and U.S. competition, which is expected to grow in the next few years.

A recent study by Eurofinance, a Paris-based research group, predicted that Europe could become a net importer of cars as early as 1983. It

Lack of Bidding Brings Price Slide on Big Board

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI) — New York stock market prices began to slide yesterday afternoon because of a lack of bidding. Volume was extremely slow.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 546-point loser Friday, was off 4.70 points to 758.69 around 3 p.m. after being about a point earlier. The Dow lost 28.15 points overall last week.

Declines led advances, 864 to 545, among the 1,815 issues being traded.

The five-hour NYSE turnover amounted to about 20,000,000 shares, down from the 22,480,000 traded during the corresponding period Friday.

Priorities were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

No Influence

Analysts said there was little in the news background to influence the market in either direction after last week's selloff that was sparked by recession fears.

Analysts said many investors may be waiting for the government's report tomorrow on consumer prices and durable goods orders. The reports should give an indication of where inflation and the economy are headed.

Reports last week indicated the

Republic ranks 28th in equity capital among all U.S. banks.

And ranks 3rd in the ratio of stockholders' equity/assets.

LARGEST U.S. BANKS
As of 12/31/79

RANK	BANK	EQUITY CAPITAL (\$000's)
1	CITIBANK NA, NEW YORK	\$4,005,968
2	BANK OF AMERICA, N.T. & SA, SAN FRANCISCO	3,881,786
3	CHASE MANHATTAN BANK NA, NEW YORK	2,671,012
4	MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,824,706
5	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,584,106
6	CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NBST CO., CHICAGO	1,369,682
7	CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK	1,271,670
8	SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES	1,082,546
9	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO	1,069,320
10	BANKERS TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,057,350
11	WELLS FARGO BANK NA, SAN FRANCISCO	784,774
12	MELLON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH	739,495
13	CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, SAN FRANCISCO	712,371
14	MARINE MIDLAND BANK, BUFFALO, NY	592,215
15	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON	561,733
16	NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	525,316
17	UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK, LOS ANGELES	519,055
18	FRANKLIN TRUST CO., NEW YORK	516,376
19	WESTERN BANK, CLEVELAND	431,042
20	—	421,885

RANK	BANK	RATIO
1	CITIBANK (NEW YORK STATE) NA, BUFFALO, NY	10.8%
2	AMERITRUST COMPANY, CLEVELAND	9.2
3	REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	6.9
4	NATIONAL CITY BANK, CLEVELAND	6.2
5	WACHOVIA B&T CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM	6.1
6	EUROPEAN-AMERICAN B&T CO., NEW YORK	6.0
7	NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK	5.8
8	—	5.7
9	—	5.7
10	—	5.7
11	—	5.7
12	—	5.7
13	—	5.7
14	—	5.7
15	—	5.7
16	—	5.7
17	—	5.7
18	—	5.7
19	—	5.7
20	—	5.7
21	—	5.7
22	—	5.7
23	—	5.7
24	—	5.7
25	—	5.7
26	—	5.7
27	—	5.7
28	—	5.7
29	—	5.7
30	—	5.7

Republic New York

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Member Federal Reserve System Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
A subsidiary of Trade Development Bank holding S.A. Luxembourg

Giving Inflation Its Due

British Turn to Current-Cost Accounting

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, April 21 (NYT) — Britain's accountants, long among the leaders in exploring ways to adjust corporate accounts for inflation, have finally reached the bottom line.

Almost a generation after raising the issue — and seven years after a committee led by an insurance executive, Sir Francis Sandilands, was set up to design a system — Britain has become the first country to adopt a thorough "current cost" approach to making reported figures conform more closely to the real, inflationary world.

Inflation Accounting

The British system, mandatory for more than 5,000 of the country's largest companies, is viewed as more ambitious than the two approaches introduced in the United States last fall.

As one main difference, British companies will be the first permitted to use inflation accounting as their main financial statements, with the traditional accounting relegated to supplementary information. In the United States, inflation accounting is purely supplementary and gives appreciably less than a full set of financial statements.

In addition, U.S. accounting authorities have been unable to decide between two different approaches to inflation adjustments: the current-cost method and a "constant-dollar" alternative. They are proceeding on both tracks, and the current-cost data are not being required for another year.

The constant-dollar method is intended to show the general impact of inflation on a company's finances by recomputing its financial results in terms of dollars of the same purchasing power. Using the Consumer Price Index as a standard, an outlay on plant or equipment in 1970, for example, is restated as the number of 1979 dollars that represent the same purchasing power as the dollars spent in 1970.

By contrast, the current-cost accounting recomputes the cost of plant or equipment as what it would

cost to buy comparable assets today. This version of inflation accounting gives a better picture of how inflation affects a particular company, theorists contend.

The inflation of the 1970s made adjustments urgent, as income statements and balance sheets grew increasingly distorted and thus of less use to corporate planners and investors. As the value of money erodes, data for inventories, debt, cash balances and depreciation are affected in different ways.

The British solution "will present both management of industry and shareholders with reliable profit figures to work with," said James Carry, secretary of the Accounting Standards Committee here.

The current-cost standard, which

was announced March 31, would have reduced reported 1979 corporate earnings by about 35 percent; a leading brokerage house estimates it will reduce this year's pretax profits by 40 to 45 percent. Perhaps half the companies will thus pay dividends not fully earned under the current-cost system.

Douglas Morphet, chairman of the steering group that produced the new standard, said of it: "This method of accounting does not of itself alter the cash flow of a business. What it does do is provide for management a means of setting aside funds required to maintain the physical assets representing the operating capability of a business in an organized way and which can be understood by the user."

As in the United States, British inflation accounting does not entirely replace traditional accounting practice based on historic costs.

Companies may use current cost as a prominently displayed supplement to the historic method; they can use it for their main accounts with a historic supplement, or they can rely on current cost alone as long as enough additional information is supplied to calculate a historic profit.

The standard is effective retroactive to Jan. 1. It covers all companies listed on the stock exchange except some financial and property companies and others meeting two of the following criteria: \$11 million of sales, \$5.5 million of assets, 250 employees.

Bundesbank President Predicts Worsening

W. German Deficit May Last for Years

HAMBURG, April 21 (Reuters) — West Germany must expect a shortfall in its international payments for several years to come, following the doubling of its oil bill inside two years and the drastic change in its foreign trade position, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said in a magazine interview published today.

Mr. Poehl, recalling that West Germany's current account deficit of 9 billion Deutsche marks last year was its first since 1965, told Der Spiegel that the deficit prob-

ably will worsen, giving an expected 1980 current account shortfall of around 20 billion DM.

The central bank president noted the deficit in the country's capital account, saying that between 30 and 35 billion DM will have to be financed by capital imports or by reducing currency reserves.

West Germany has seen a sharp fall in its currency reserves, including forward deals maturing soon, reserves have dropped almost 20 billion DM since the beginning of the year, Mr. Poehl said.

The deficit cannot be financed in the long term from reserves, and must be covered by the market, chiefly through capital imports, he said. He added that in the long run, West Germany certainly should not be a deficit country because this is not suitable for one of the largest industrialized countries.

He said that in contrast to the 1973-74 period, when the country was experiencing an economic downturn, the latest oil price rises came during a period of upturn, when imports were climbing. Even without the oil-price increases, the balance of payments surplus would more or less have disappeared.

The Bundesbank's restrictive monetary policy presents some risks for economic development, he said, but there is no alternative if the mark is to remain strong and the interest rate differential with other countries is not to become too great. Current statistics on economic growth are positive and indicate possible gross national product growth in 1980 of just over the 2.5 percent forecast by the government.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada			
Alcan Aluminum			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,300	1,080	949
Profits	148.4	96.7	23.17
Per Share	1.83	1.19	0.78
* 1979 results restated.			
United States			
Amstar			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	872.0	634.4	1,400
Profits	140.26	76.08	1,300
Per Share	2.45	1.39	57.07
American Brands			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,700	1,400	479.3
Profits	120.00	69.53	14.11
Per Share	4.21	2.45	0.65
American Cyanamid			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	753.3	753.3	1,560
Profits	38.0	40.7	52.11
Per Share	0.79	0.85	1.86
American Home Products			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,020	916.9	1,400
Profits	113.50	101.04	45.39
Per Share	0.72	0.64	1.10
* 1979 results restated.			
Arco			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,350	1,220	795.9
Profits	62.13	58.38	63.03
Per Share	1.36	1.27	0.42
Burroughs			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	912.0	660.6	2,900
Profits	76.40	40.70	92.0
Per Share	5.67	3.13	1.69
Consolidated Freightways			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	461.0	429.1	1,700
Profits	14.90	17.30	248.0
Per Share	1.14	1.33	1.70
Du Pont de Nemours			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	3,600	3,020	2,440
Profits	244.0	248.0	1.66
Per Share	1.66	1.70	1.66
Fruehauf			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	587.9	607.6	23.17
Profits	9.49	23.17	1.91
Per Share	0.78	1.91	0.78
Goodrich (B.F.)			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	767.5	716.5	26.4
Profits	20.3	26.4	1.57
Per Share	1.20	1.57	1.20
Grace (W.R.)			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,400	1,300	57.07
Profits	65.10	57.07	1.26
Per Share	1.41	1.26	1.41
Johns-Manville			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	545.2	479.3	1,560
Profits	12.88	14.11	52.11
Per Share	0.58	0.65	1.86
* Net after preferred dividends.			
Kraft			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,760	1,560	52.11
Profits	65.13	52.11	1.86
Per Share	2.31	1.86	2.31
McDonnell Douglas			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,400	1,400	45.39
Profits	43.41	45.39	1.10
Per Share	1.10	1.10	1.10
Southern			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	795.9	712.7	2,900
Profits	63.03	38.78	92.0
Per Share	0.42	0.27	1.69
United Technologies			
1st Quarter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	2,900	1,800	2,440
Profits	92.0	70.8	1.66
Per Share	1.69	1.54	1.66

Asia Bank Lacks Loan Funds; U.S. Congress Blamed

MANILA, April 21 (WP) — Budget wrangling in the U.S. Congress is tying up money promised to the Asian Development Bank and threatening it with serious financial problems, sources at the Manila-based bank say.

It has run out of money for soft loans to Asian countries, primarily because the United States has not yet approved the \$445 million that the Carter administration promised. Three projects worth \$22 million for Bangladesh, Laos and Sri Lanka have already been held up. Another three scheduled projects worth \$30 million in Western Samoa, Burma and Bangladesh are threatened.

Because of uncertainty about the congressional allocations, the United States has not contributed \$171 million that it had promised to provide by now. Bank officials say the problem is compounded by other donor countries that are withholding their contributions to see what the United States does.

In Rio de Janeiro last week, the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank was told that loans by the bank to Latin American countries were being held up because of similar delays in the U.S. Congress.

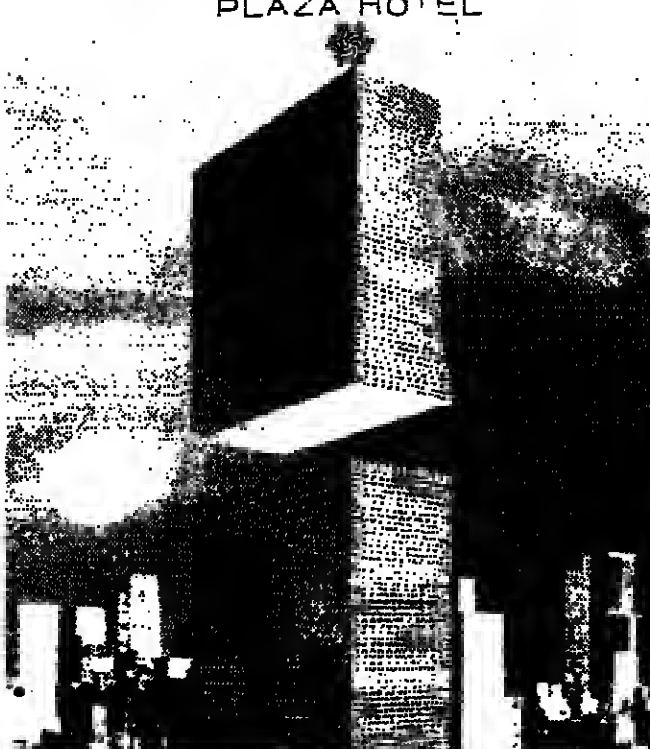
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UNITED NATIONS PLAZA HOTEL



Inflation to Rise In Industrial Nations: IMF

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund published figures yesterday that help explain why finance ministers and central bankers of the major industrial nations are more concerned about inflation now than recession lagers.

The IMF said in a monthly economic report that the rate of inflation in industrial countries accelerated again in January and February, even though there was a sharp break in wholesale commodity prices for many world-traded products in February.

The IMF said there was a worldwide surge in consumer prices during 1979, with increases averaging 12.1 percent, compared with 9.6 percent in 1978. But the 1979 increase in consumer prices worldwide still was below the 15.3 percent increase in 1974 and 15.3 percent in 1975.

Near the end of 1979, the IMF said, consumer prices were increasing much faster throughout the world than earlier in the year. In the final quarter of last year, prices were running 13.9 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1978. The report said that the 1979 overall inflation reflected a 9.1 percent average increase for consumer prices in the industrial countries and "much higher rates of inflation in developing countries."

Market Closed

The Zurich stock market was closed Monday, and banks closed early for a local holiday.

Investing in North Sea and American oil and gas production through

VIKING RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

The Annual Report as of 31st December, 1979 has been published and may be obtained from

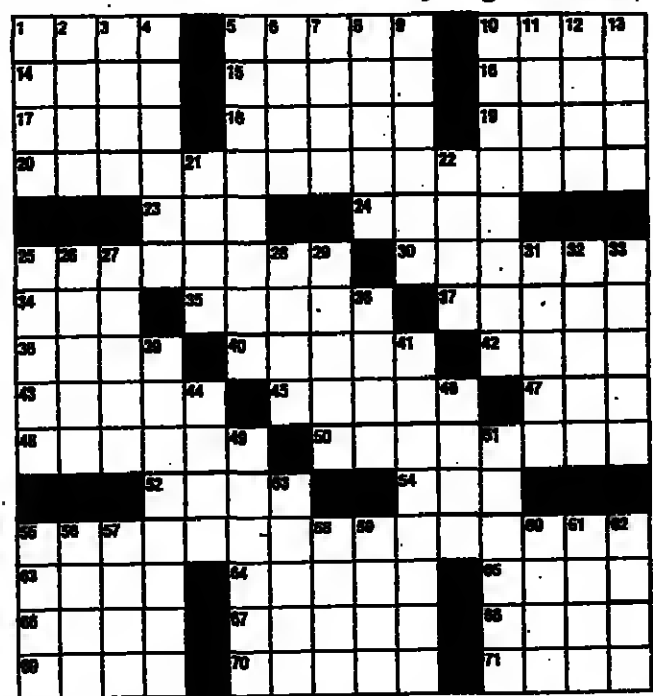
Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

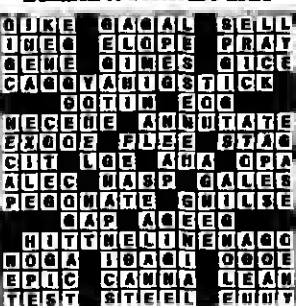
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume
12.00	11.00	IBM	120.00	115.00	118.00	117.00	+1.00	1,200,000	12.00	11.00	IBM	120.00	115.00	118.00	117.00	+1.00	1,200,000
11.00	10.00	IBM	110.00	105.00	108.00	107.00	+1.00	1,100,000	11.00	10.00	IBM	110.00	105.00	108.00	107.00	+1.00	1,100,000
10.00	9.00	IBM	100.00	95.00	98.00	97.00	+1.00	1,000,000	10.00	9.00	IBM	100.00	95.00	98.00	97.00	+1.00	1,000,000
9.00	8.00	IBM	90.00	85.00	88.00	87.00	+1.00	900,000	9.00	8.00	IBM	90.00	85.00	88.00	87.00	+1.00	900,000
8.00	7.00	IBM	80.00	75.00	78.00	77.00	+1.00	800,000	8.00	7.00	IBM	80.00	75.00	78.00	77.00	+1.00	800,000
7.00	6.00	IBM	70.00	65.00	68.00	67.00	+1.00	700,000	7.00	6.00	IBM	70.00	65.00	68.00	67.00	+1.00	700,000
6.00	5.00	IBM	60.00	55.00	58.00	57.00	+1.00	600,000	6.00	5.00	IBM	60.00	55.00	58.00	57.00	+1.00	600,000
5.00	4.00	IBM	50.00	45.00	48.00	47.00	+1.00	500,000	5.00	4.00	IBM	50.00	45.00	48.00	47.00	+1.00	500,000
4.00	3.00	IBM	40.00	35.00	38.00	37.00	+1.00	400,000	4.00	3.00	IBM	40.00	35.00	38.00	37.00	+1.00	400,000
3.00	2.00	IBM	30.00	25.00	28.00	27.00	+1.00	300,000	3.00	2.00	IBM	30.00	25.00	28.00	27.00	+1.00	300,000
2.00	1.00	IBM	20.00	15.00	18.00	17.00	+1.00	200,000	2.00	1.00	IBM	20.00	15.00	18.00	17.00	+1.00	200,000
1.00	0.00	IBM	10.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	+1.00	100,000	1.00	0.00	IBM	10.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	+1.00	100,000
0.00	0.00	IBM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	IBM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Summon to court
5 Raise
16 "... of human kindness"
14 Harlem chambers
15 Rot-resistant wood
16 Bryce Canyon locale
17 Dwindle
18 Sierra
19 Detailed recital of events
20 Single's public? (6)
21 Freudian topic
24 Singer
25 Fitzgerald
26 Divided according to share
30 Madden
34 Charlotte Ben-
35 British steer
37 Improvise
38 Conjunctions
40 Begin again
42 Pantomimist
43 Jimmy, 1898-1960
- DOWN**
- 1 Word with honey or curry
2 Notion
3 Soft mineral
4 Home of painter Duccio
5 Slow one
6 "Of Mice and ..."
7 Repulse
8 Follower of common or horse
9 Shril
10 Spicy seed plants
11 "... Lose the Astor"
12 Como or Garda
13 Genghis or Aga
14 Oath in Edwardian days
15 Radium's partner
16 Aspect
17 Disagreement
18 Rank
19 Prefeast hours
20 Singer
21 Place to be remembered
22 Donor
23 Black
24 Actress
25 Patricia
26 Spring bloom
27 MacDowell's
28 "To a ..."
29 "... in one's bonnet
30 Part of a tome
31 Hemingway
32 Diving birds
33 Cast
34 Game of marbles
35 Own
36 One of the Hebrides
37 Rhine
38 tributary
39 Caesar's route
40 Incline
41 Any famous person
42 Jealousie item

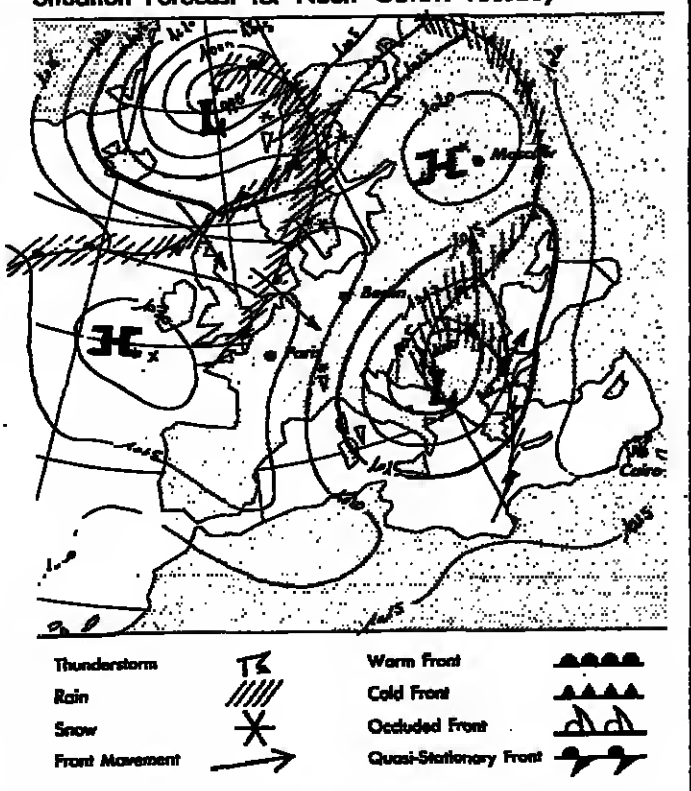
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE
16 F	16 F	16 F	16 F	16 F	16 F
17 F	17 F	17 F	17 F	17 F	17 F
18 F	18 F	18 F	18 F	18 F	18 F
19 F	19 F	19 F	19 F	19 F	19 F
20 F	20 F	20 F	20 F	20 F	20 F
21 F	21 F	21 F	21 F	21 F	21 F
22 F	22 F	22 F	22 F	22 F	22 F
23 F	23 F	23 F	23 F	23 F	23 F
24 F	24 F	24 F	24 F	24 F	24 F
25 F	25 F	25 F	25 F	25 F	25 F
26 F	26 F	26 F	26 F	26 F	26 F
27 F	27 F	27 F	27 F	27 F	27 F
28 F	28 F	28 F	28 F	28 F	28 F
29 F	29 F	29 F	29 F	29 F	29 F
30 F	30 F	30 F	30 F	30 F	30 F
31 F	31 F	31 F	31 F	31 F	31 F
32 F	32 F	32 F	32 F	32 F	32 F
33 F	33 F	33 F	33 F	33 F	33 F
34 F	34 F	34 F	34 F	34 F	34 F
35 F	35 F	35 F	35 F	35 F	35 F
36 F	36 F	36 F	36 F	36 F	36 F
37 F	37 F	37 F	37 F	37 F	37 F
38 F	38 F	38 F	38 F	38 F	38 F
39 F	39 F	39 F	39 F	39 F	39 F
40 F	40 F	40 F	40 F	40 F	40 F
41 F	41 F	41 F	41 F	41 F	41 F
42 F	42 F	42 F	42 F	42 F	42 F
43 F	43 F	43 F	43 F	43 F	43 F
44 F	44 F	44 F	44 F	44 F	44 F
45 F	45 F	45 F	45 F	45 F	45 F
46 F	46 F	46 F	46 F	46 F	46 F
47 F	47 F	47 F	47 F	47 F	47 F
48 F	48 F	48 F	48 F	48 F	48 F
49 F	49 F	49 F	49 F	49 F	49 F
50 F	50 F	50 F	50 F	50 F	50 F
51 F	51 F	51 F	51 F	51 F	51 F
52 F	52 F	52 F	52 F	52 F	52 F
53 F	53 F	53 F	53 F	53 F	53 F
54 F	54 F	54 F	54 F	54 F	54 F
55 F	55 F	55 F	55 F	55 F	55 F
56 F	56 F	56 F	56 F	56 F	56 F
57 F	57 F	57 F	57 F	57 F	57 F
58 F	58 F	58 F	58 F	58 F	58 F
59 F	59 F	59 F	59 F	59 F	59 F
60 F	60 F	60 F	60 F	60 F	60 F
61 F	61 F	61 F	61 F	61 F	61 F
62 F	62 F	62 F	62 F	62 F	62 F

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



U.S. Town's Officials Setting a Trap For Mouse Whose Roar Was Heard

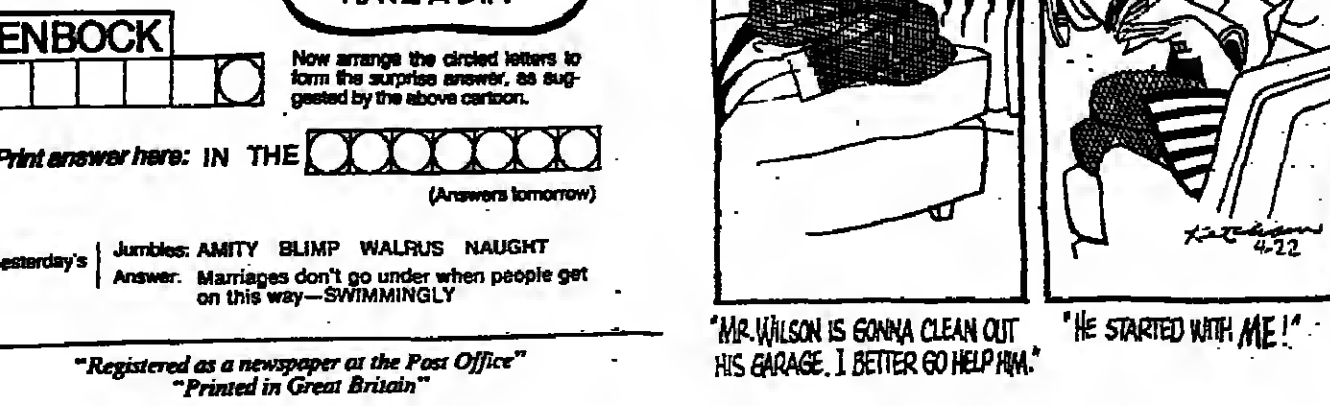
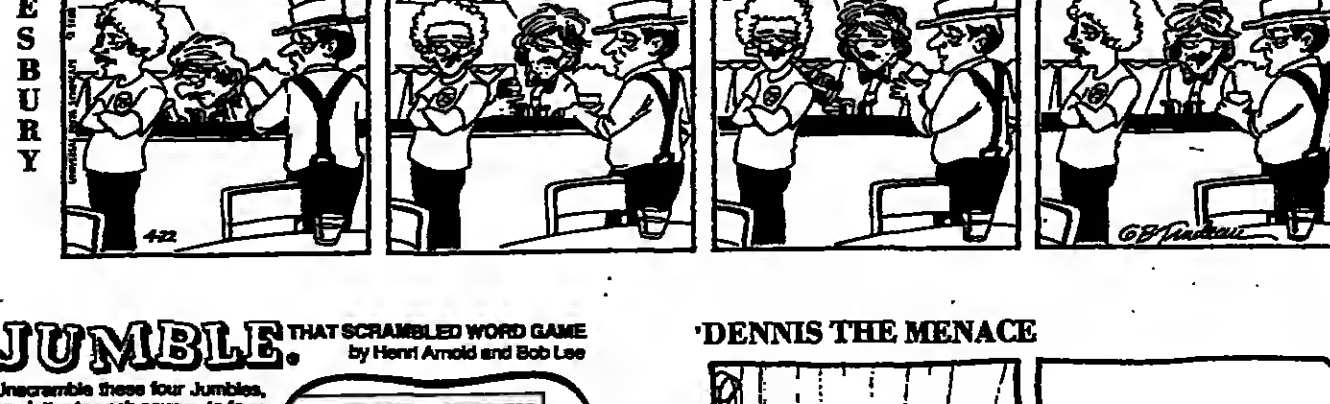
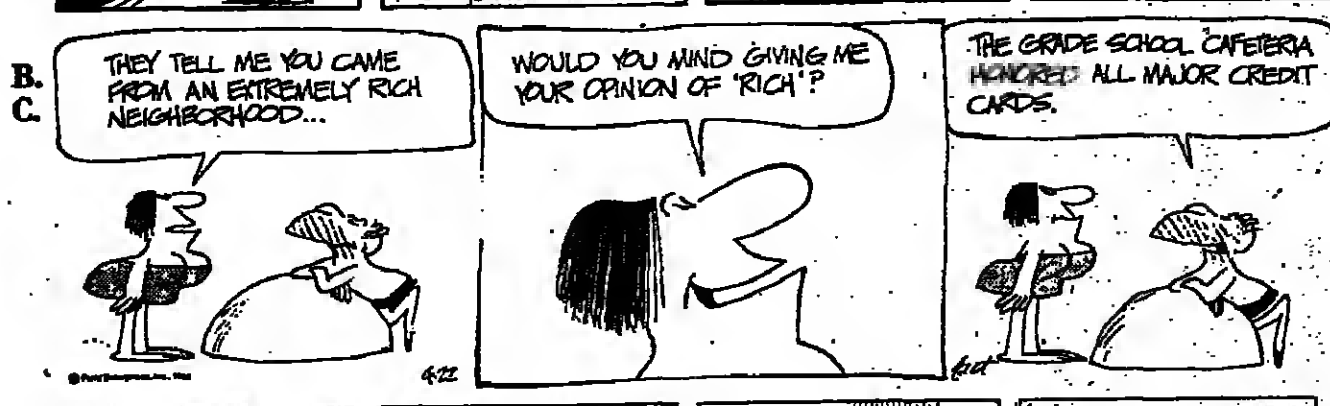
MONTROSE, Colo., April 21 (AP) — The mouse of Montrose is an endangered specimen. The defiant mouse, who successfully fought federal bureaucrats, is may become extinct next month because officials feel the city needs a more dignified emblem.

In 1977, when the government decided western Colorado could do without a water project, there appeared banners and posters depicting a mouse backside to and with right arm raised in an obscene gesture to an eagle swooping down on him.

Government representatives changed their minds. The mouse was a hero and — the gesture eliminated but the militant stance remained — he became Montrose's unofficial mascot.

But two months ago, a new city council was installed and Councilman Ted Hermanns proposed looking for a new symbol. "I don't like people thinking we're defiant to the whole world," he said.

So Montrose citizens are waging a keep-the-mouse campaign. The council, however, has voted to select a new city symbol by May 23.



BOOKS

FREE TO CHOOSE

A Personal Statement

By Milton and Rose Friedman. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 338 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is nothing very new in Milton and Rose Friedman's "Free to Choose: A Personal Statement." It is a summing up by the Nobel laureate economist and his wife. So we have encountered much of its contents before, not only in Friedman's previous books, his columns in *Newsweek* magazine, and an earlier volume, "Capitalism and Freedom" (on which he collaborated with his wife), but also in the arguments of the small but powerful band of spokesmen who have adhered to the tenets of free enterprise ever since, and despite, the coming of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

What "Free to Choose" boils down to is a reaffirmation of the ideas of Scottish economist Adam Smith, in particular his observation in "The Wealth of Nations" that an individual who "intends only his own gain" is "led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of society more effectively than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good."

Now most Americans who have been raised at the foot of the New Deal have been taught that the manipulations of Adam Smith's invisible hand were not always so benign. Ever since the Industrial Revolution began, the invisible hand produced a minority of victims — the young, the old, the sick, the medicated, which became a majority with the coming of the Great Depression of the 1930's.

But the Friedmans pronounce this view of history a myth. They argue that with the advent in England of the Corn Laws in 1846 and the transition to free trade, "the standard of life of the ordinary citizen" in Victorian England "improved dramatically — making all the more visible the remaining areas of poverty portrayed so movingly by Dickens and other contemporary novelists." They contend that "the era of the robber baron" in America has been falsely characterized — that, in fact, it was an age of great prosperity, when immigrants kept arriving and prospering through hard work, when the price of farmland rose steadily, when the charge of capitalism's heartlessness, epitomized by Vanderbilt's remark, "The public be damned," is belied by the flowering of charitable activity in the United States.

As for the Great Depression: Far from signaling the policy of the invisible hand, it was simply brought on by the stubborn refusal of the Federal Reserve System to increase the money supply, a duty the U.S. government had been assigned responsibility for in the Constitution, which directed it "To coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin."

"However government's responsibility for the Depression was not recognized — either then or now,"

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

DEEPLY embedded in the tradition of bridge and its forefathers, although somewhat disturbed by iconoclastic young experts of today, is the idea that the South should carry on optimistically after the fourth, or fourth-highest, contract, that almost sure to fail. Even if West has the club queen, the defense will have to find a way to take at least four heart tricks to defeat the contract.

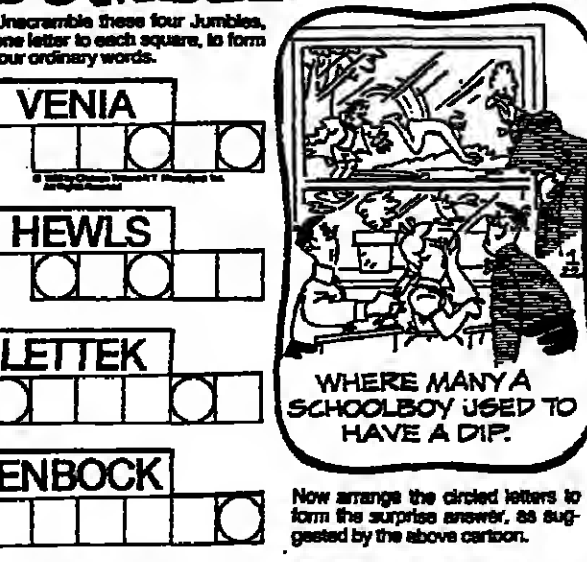
West naturally led the spade queen, and South won with the king and half. He led the club ten for a finesse attempt to convert the queen. Now the normal routine for East was the heart deuce, a win for the club suit, and a heart for the queen, already explained. The club contract by playing the queen.

But instead of returning the heart deuce, East produced the heart king. This created the impression of a five-card suit, and after South had thought South played low, he was hoping to block the suit by finessing the king. A four-card holding is likely, and three is possible. On this basis the right play — the only one offering any real hope — is the queen, hoping that East has undeclared a-king combination.

But suppose East returns a slightly higher heart, which might be fourth-best from a five-card holding. Now the play of the queen may well be an error. If West has a doubleton ace or a doubleton king, South must play low to block the suit.

Now consider the diagrammed

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

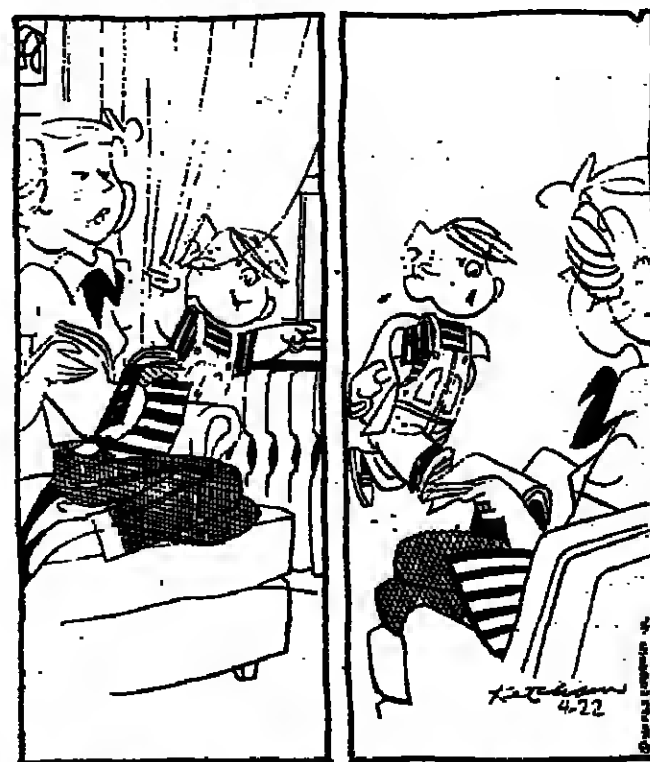
VENIA
HEWLS
LETTEK
ENBOCK

Print answer here: IN THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMITY BLIMP WALRUS NAUGHT
Answer: Marriages don't go under when people get on this way — SWIMMINGLY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE STARTED WITH ME!"

Prime (Rate) Time On Evening News



Bronze Age Urns Found

BELGRADE (AP) — A necropolis with 60 preserved urns dating from the Bronze Age was discovered on a construction site in Pančevo, near here, the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency reported. The discovery was made as workers were setting up foundations for new oil refineries in the area close to other locations rich in stone-age artifacts.

"I agree with you. I think we should tell Citibank they have to raise the prime when it's their turn, or get out of the banking business."
While I've got you on the phone, the Continental Bank of Chicago failed to raise its prime yesterday after Morgan Guaranty announced they were raising theirs.
"Those dirty rats. They're trying to make us all look bad. I think we should report them to the American Bankers Association."
"My thoughts exactly. Their excuse is that they missed the evening news last night and didn't know Morgan Guaranty had raised it."
"That's malpractice. They know we raise it every day. I suspect they're

"I wouldn't put it past them. Continental never was a team player. Well, it's been good talking to you. If Citibank gives me a hard time about raising the prime tomorrow, I'll call Gerry at Wells Fargo. He's been screaming that his bank hasn't been the first to raise interest rates since last summer, and his customers are starting to think that Fargo has lost its clout."

BELGRADE (AP) — A necropolis with 60 preserved urns dating from the Bronze Age was discovered on a construction site in Pancevo, near here, the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency reported. The discovery was made as workers were setting up foundations for new oil refineries in the area close to other locations rich in stone-age artifacts.

Recent Research Indicates They Are Useful And May Even Be Necessary to Your Health

By Jane E. Brody

Changing Moods

Even those daydreams that might be described as bizarre fantasies can be useful, perhaps changing bad moods or enhancing self-image. Children who daydream a lot tend to be happier, more cooperative and have longer staying power than those who don't often let their imaginations run away with them, according to studies by Dr. Jerome Singer, a professor of psychology and author, with Ellen Switzer, of the book, "Mind Play."

Many artists, writers and scientists have their most creative insights through daydreams. Archimedes realized how to use water to measure the density of an object while immersing himself in a bathtub.

Yet, Dr. Singer points out, many people are embarrassed by their daydreams or are afraid to let their fantasies unfold. Some repress their daydreams as useless

Daydreams, the studies have shown, are a nearly universal experience that reflect a basic need of the human mind to fill itself with thought.

"Many of the things we do are automatic," says Dr. Eric Klinger, a psychologist at the University of Minnesota. "When we're not using our full thinking capacity, the mind works over other aspects of life. 'This is an efficient use of our thought spaces.'"

His studies showed that 30 to 40 percent of our waking moments are typically spent daydreaming. Most daydreams are just passing thoughts lasting 5 to 14 seconds, such as wondering what to wear to a party. Interspersed are shorter scraps of thought — "I must remember to buy toilet paper" — and longer reveries lasting perhaps a minute or two.

Research by Dr. Leonard Giambra of the National Institute on Aging has shown that, contrary to what you might think, elderly persons do not while away their hours immersed in daydreams, mulling over might-have-beens or reliving the past. Men aged 75 to 91 daydream as often about the present and future as they do about the past, his studies show. In fact, the frequency of daydreams decreases with age, with women over 75 reporting that they

But as you might expect, the leading subject of daydreams among young men is sex. For young women, sexual daydreams occur less often. In both sexes,

To Your Advantage

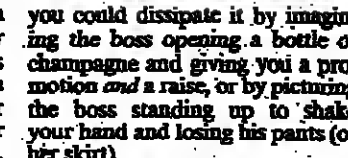
Dr. Singer points out there are many ways in which you can make daydreams work to your advantage. The most important use is to play-act your way through problems, rehearsing solutions or reactions to possible future events or situations, or carrying out a mental argument until the matter seems settled in your mind. Other possibilities suggested by Dr.

Singer includes the following:

You can use them simply to fill up time—to amuse yourself—for example, when you have to wait and can do nothing else or when you're driving long distances on a boring road. Since daydreams are associated with a relaxed state, they help to reduce restlessness and tension that could raise your blood pressure or produce other unwanted signs of stress. He cites studies in which persons were enclosed in a booth for a long time and given a "mindless" boring task to do. Those who daydreamed didn't realize how much time had passed.

● You can often reverse unpleasant moods and counter feelings of depression with "positive" fantasies, especially those that enhance self-esteem, such as daydreams in which you imagine yourself winning an Oscar or the U.S. Open or being named president of the company. Daydreams about happy events; joyful feelings or peaceful scenes can relax the muscles of your head and perhaps even ward off tension headaches.

● Bizarre fantasies can help to diminish anger. Let's say you're angry with the boss for not giving you a raise and you're about to confront the matter head-on. Since anger may not be the best emotion for such a confrontation,



- Athletes and musicians who engage in fantasy practice — as well as physically practicing their skills — tend to do better in carrying them out. Daydreams about other activities may also help work.

● If you have phobias, you can use daydreams to diminish your fear. For example, if you are afraid of flying, you can imagine yourself on the plane talking to a fascinating seatmate or reading a racy novel and having a wonderful time. If you're frightened about taking a test, you can daydream about something pleasant and peaceful and calm yourself.

● **Daydreams** can sometimes be a clue to an important problem that is not being resolved or it need not be met. For example, one Madison Avenue advertising executive found himself constantly daydreaming about sailing. He finally decided to invest in a charter yacht and is now happy as a clam.

lark running a business in the Caribbean. If you find that daydreams constantly intrude at inappropriate times, it could be a sign that something is wrong in your life and professional guidance may be needed.

Mark Phillips, husband of Queen Elizabeth's daughter Princess Anne, will not be prosecuted on allegations that he was cruel to a horse. Britain's chief prosecutor decided that evidence was "wholly insufficient to justify criminal proceedings." **Jana Pyke**, the woman who hatched the plot to murder Vietnam War vet **John Vane**, has been charged with nearly five feet farther than her nearest competitor. An estimated 6,500 people were on hand at the annual mouse tour, which tosses from as far away as Panama. The rules for the toss allow gloves. Chips must be at least four inches in diameter.

through the constitutional regulations, claimed she saw Phillips last, his Highness in London—two times when it refused to go into its stall during an "equine" fuss last month. Meanwhile, Queen Elizabeth celebrated her 54th birthday at Windsor Castle, but it was business as usual for the busy royal family. Prince Charles saw his mother only briefly before dashing off to northern Scotland for a two-day trip on a fishing trawler, and Prince Philip and Princess Anne also had official engagements yesterday. The younger members of the royal family, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward were at Windsor and Queen Mother Elizabeth, 79, was recovering from a weekend cold.

Cheers rang out when Pat Crutchen, 38, of O'Fallon, Ill., walked across the finish line of a 10,000-mile race in St. Louis — last night. The 1977-78 season was his eighth. Her right foot was swelled and much of her ankle joint destroyed in an automobile accident in June, 1977. "I'm just so pleased I was able to finish," said Mrs. Crutchen. "I don't know how I possibly would never walk again." Doctors reattached her foot and

stretched her tendons to enable her to walk but the injury ruled out racing for the transplanted Bostonian, who used to run up to nine miles a day and had been a member of the Boston Marathon. "I thought I'd see if I could do the six miles," said Mrs. Cracksback after the race. "It was just such an accomplishment to be able to do that six miles! I wasn't the best runner and finished in under two hours."

in Beaver, Okla., passed away on the gold prospector's plinth by less than an inch. The gold miner, who says his key has been used as a paperweight by many Oklahomans, said he was unable to win the women's title at the World Championship Cowpunch Throwing Contest, Shultz, of Melvern, Kan., tossed his cowpunch 162 feet, 8 inches across the Oklahoma prairie, edging out the champion, Sammie Lee Smith, of Muskogee, Okla., by 1/2 inch. Making her fourth try to the contest, Hankins, of Prairie, did not win, with the women's champion, Wita, won the women's championship with a fling of 95 feet, 1 inch.

[illegible]